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Faulkner, Heath Hold New Talks On Ulster Steps

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, March 23 (NYT).—Prime Minister Brian Faulkner of Northern Ireland flew back to Belfast tonight after a new attempt to force changes in the long-awaited British proposals for the troubled province.

After his second meeting in two days with Prime Minister Edward Heath, 10 Downing Street announced that a statement on the proposals would be made tomorrow in the House of Commons. The Ulster leader made no comment when he emerged from a two-and-a-half-hour meeting with Mr. Heath.

26 Are Hurt In Bombing Near Belfast

Beach Town Shaken; 286th Person Killed

BELFAST, March 23 (Reuters).—The sectarian violence of Northern Ireland arrived at the quiet seaside resort of Carrickfergus today when a bomb exploded in a packed car and injured 26 people. In another development, the Provisional wing of the underground Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for Monday's blast in Belfast that killed six persons and injured about 150, but denied responsibility for the confusion that sent fleeing residents toward, rather than away from, the explosion.

In Belfast, British troops shot and killed a teenage youth about to throw a gasoline bomb at them in a Roman Catholic neighborhood tonight, the army said. He was the 286th victim of Northern Ireland violence since August, 1969. The troops opened fire when three or four shots were fired at them in the Lower Falls area.

In Londonderry, three British soldiers were slightly injured today when a nail bomb exploded in their midst.

Among the injured in Carrickfergus today were four policemen standing guard around the bomb-laden car as other policemen began to evacuate the area as a precaution.

Just before it went off, a telephone call sent in a spurious tip about a bomb in another street.

The explosion came just as the police were shepherding people out of the wrong area. Then came another false warning which, the police said, caused panic and sent people fleeing from the center of town.

EEC Farm Price Proposals Firmly Rejected by France

BRUSSELS, March 23 (Reuters).—France tonight firmly rejected the compromise farm-price proposals of the commission of the European Economic Community. French Agriculture Minister Michel Cointat described them as "practically a provocation."

France's rejection of the prices proposed for the 1972-1973 agricultural season came after the Common Market's farm ministers had seemed ready to agree after 10 days of bargaining.

After Mr. Cointat's statement, the ministers began what was expected to be an all-night session shortly before midnight and some observers thought that the price policies would be hammered out early tomorrow.

EEC Commission president Sicco I. Mansholt had spent the afternoon working with his experts to draw up a package comprising new farm prices with an ambitious 10-year plan to modernize the community's farming.

After the document had been drawn up, Mr. Mansholt described it as a "fair but difficult" compromise.

But Mr. Cointat, speaking to reporters after the ministers had received the 23-page report, declared: "The proposals on prices are practically a provocation on the part of the commission."

He was particularly upset at the commission's suggestion that wheat prices should go up by 4 percent, while wheat would rise by 4.8 percent.

"This is perfectly unacceptable," the French minister said.

France's view is that best prices should be in the region of three or four points ahead of cereal prices, in order to encourage meat production.

The French also feel that price rises should be kept within reasonable limits to curb inflation. The French minister was optimistic about the proposals on structural agricultural reforms contained in the report, and he



King Hussein of Jordan speaking at his press conference in Amman yesterday.

Senate Move Would Bar SST's Hussein Says Land Recovery Must Precede Federal Plans

By Raymond H. Anderson

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The British-French Concorde and the Soviet Tu-144 supersonic airliners would be barred from landing at American airports by legislation introduced in the Senate yesterday.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., introduced a measure forbidding the planes to land in the U.S. and another bill requiring the planes to fly at less than the speed of sound when flying in the country.

"Home owners around our large airports should not be subjected to such cruel and inhuman torture. Things are bad enough as they are," Sen. Cranston said. He claimed the supersonic jets make 10 times more noise than a Boeing-747 jumbo jets when they land or take off.

Nixon Assails Meany; Moves Toward 'Public' Pay Board

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, March 23 (WP).—With a blast at AFL-CIO president George Meany, President Nixon today reconstituted the Pay Board into a "public" instead of a tripartite unit and declared that he intended to win the fight against inflation.

Appearing before television cameras in the White House press room, the President said he would not permit any leader representing "a special interest" to "torpedo and sink a program which is needed to protect the public interest."

The President declared that "all rules and regulations" relating to wage and price controls remain "in full force," despite the walkout by labor members.

"This is a fight to the finish," he said, "and with the support of the American people, we shall win it."

The President spoke a day after Mr. Meany and two other labor representatives resigned from the 15-man Pay Board, made up of five labor, five management and five public members.

As the President was speaking, a fourth member, Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, announced in Detroit that he also was resigning, leaving only Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters, on the board.

The President will select one management member to remain along with Mr. Fitzsimmons and the five public members.

George F. Shultz, a member of the Cost of Living Council, emphasized that the concept of the board has changed. "The President is moving to an all-public concept."

Some administration officials wanted a public board in the first place, but the President decided on a tripartite board partly because Mr. Meany and other labor officials recommended it, Mr. Shultz said.

The President attempted to minimize Mr. Meany's influence with American workers, arguing that he represents only 17 percent of "80 million wage earners."

Want Topic Set Before Meeting Allies' Move May End Weekly Vietnam Talks

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, March 23 (WP).—The United States and South Vietnam today laid down new ground rules as their price for continuing the Vietnam peace talks in a move apparently ending the present weekly format of the stalemated three-year-old negotiations.

North Vietnam and the Viet Cong rejected the conditions and denounced the American "ultimatum" as "sabotage."

In presenting the unilateral allied conditions for further weekly meetings, American Ambassador William J. Porter insisted that the Communists must prove their desire for "serious negotiations."

But he was notably stingy in illustrating his new demands.

His Saigon counterpart, Pham Dang Lam, was more specific. He told newsmen that in the future "both sides must agree on the issue or subject to be dealt with before a date is fixed for each [new] meeting."

Began Jan. 1969. In the past no such agreement beforehand on subject matter was required under procedural arrangements agreed upon before the talks began in their present form in January, 1969.

However, either side has been entitled to cancel meetings unilaterally and by the same token both sides had to agree to dates for any new sessions.

Under present procedural regulations the Communists appeared powerless to resurrect the weekly meetings on a regular basis. The talks long ago degenerated into propaganda sessions and their absence will scarcely be missed by the Nixon administration, especially during the election campaign in the United States.

All but conceding the success of the allied tactic, Hanoi press spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le said, "If the Paris conference can meet again or whether it will have a fine death depends on the Nixon administration, which bears the entire responsibility for the situation."

The only ray of hope was reiterated North Vietnamese willingness to engage once again in secret negotiations, the only forum which has allowed the opposing sides to even narrow their differences in the past.

The surprise allied move came on the eve of the return to Paris after a six-month absence of Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, chief Viet Cong negotiator and foreign minister of its "Provisional Revolutionary Government."

U.S. press spokesman Stephen O. Leedgar made it clear that the United States was not going to be impressed even if she arrived



William J. Porter

bearing a new peace plan or clarifications of previous positions. Such has often been the case when top North Vietnamese or Viet Cong officials have returned to Paris after protracted stays in Vietnam.

"In the past Mrs. Binh has had

10, eight and seven-point plans—plus respective clarifications—but they all added up to zero."

Mr. Leedgar told newsmen after the 147th conference session today, "because they were put forth without any ability to explain them."

He stressed that the allies would "take any plan"—new or old—"provided they are negotiable." But a mere face-lifting with no authority to negotiate, he stressed, "will not change a thing."

In giving the allied position today, Mr. Porter appeared particularly incensed by a Communist walkout from a session last month which had been prefaced by Viet Cong insistence that the meeting in question was necessary to achieve "serious negotiations."

In the past three months at least six sessions have been canceled—an indication of the growing futility of the public meetings. President Nixon's revelation in January of secret negotiations only emphasized the lack of progress in publicly announced sessions.

Mr. Porter expressed special interest in Communist willingness (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Left-Wing Social Democrats 8 Bonn Deputies Ask Nixon To Close Radios in Munich

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, March 23.—Eight Social Democratic deputies have appealed to President Nixon to close down Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty when current appropriations run out June 30.

It was the first direct attack on the two Munich-based, American-financed stations from West German government ranks. It did not represent the official view of Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet, but it appeared certain to reinforce the arguments of Sen. J. William Fulbright and others that the stations should be closed down.

It also appeared to enmesh the two stations in the internal political squabbling here, a position they try to avoid.

The eight deputies, all considered to belong to the left wing of Mr. Brandt's party, sent their cable to Mr. Nixon four days ago, with a copy to Mr. Brandt. They branded the two stations "subversive blocs" and said their existence raised doubts about West German sovereignty.

The Brandt regime's spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, said the government recognized the significance of the two stations in spreading information among the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

ITT Pressure on Latin Ties Seen

WASHINGTON, March 23 (NYT).—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. was depicted yesterday as having sought to convince the White House not only to act against President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile in 1970 but also to "reappraise and strengthen" U.S. policies in all Latin America.

This description of purported efforts to influence U.S. foreign policy emerged from additional material made public yesterday by Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist. The material, which was made available to news media, consisted of what he said were letters and memorandums from the internal files of ITT.

They purported to show—beyond the reports in his columns published Tuesday and yesterday—the extent of the company's alleged efforts in the foreign-policy field. They traced what were said to have been the activities of the giant corporation to block Mr. Allende's inauguration.

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U.S. Would Fund Marijuana Tests Abroad

By Henry Giniger

STRAZBOURG, France, March 23 (NYT).—Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, special adviser to President Nixon on public health questions, said here today that the United States might be willing to finance experiments in legalized marijuana in smaller countries if they were interested.

Dr. Egeberg, who is attending a narcotics symposium sponsored by the Council of Europe, said at a news conference that he would urge this policy on his return to the United States.

Despite the virtual offer of funds for experimentation, he said, "We are not encouraging anyone to do it." He explained that if marijuana were legalized in the United States, the policy would be irreversible, whereas smaller nations could be more flexible and reverse the course if the experiment turned out badly.

Dr. Egeberg indicated his support for the findings, announced

If Smaller Nations Are Interested

yesterday, of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, which called for eliminating penalties for private use of the drug. But very little other support was evident here among the 100 government and unofficial experts who have been meeting this week to study a broad European approach to the

drug problem. Dr. Egeberg himself, while touting the American commission's report "good news," reported that a representative of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs took the opposite view.

The Swedish attorney general, Bojer Romander, said studies in his country showed long-term damage in the use of marijuana. Robert Bonlin, the French min-

ister of health, warned the symposium against taking "the easy way out."

None of the recommendations that are expected to be adopted at the symposium's final session tomorrow is expected to come close to a permissive approach to marijuana. The only country that indicated it might possibly be receptive to experimentation in the field was the Netherlands, whose policy in the past has been more liberal than that of other European countries.

A report on drug dependence in European countries, prepared by Dr. A. R. May, of the European office of the World Health Organization, was cautious in establishing a necessary connection between marijuana and the use of harder drugs. Dr. May said that studies of the chronology of drug use consistently showed that marijuana and amphet-

amines were the drugs most frequently taken by addicts.

Democrats want to expand ITT probe to cover California charges, Page 3.

guration, to push the United States into policies to bring about his downfall and to recommend new policies for all of Latin America.

[The Associated Press reported that the State Department after two days of silence, said today that the United States did not engage in any improper activities during the 1970 electoral process in Chile.

[Press officer Charles Bray said, "Any ideas of thwarting the Chilean constitutional process following the election of 1970 were firmly rejected by this administration."

Neither ITT nor the Nixon administration was willing to discuss the Anderson papers even to

ITT Said to Have Pressured U.S. for Firm Latin Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

which presumably would handle any investigation, said that he would be prepared to undertake a "broad inquiry."

In reportedly seeking to dislodge Mr. Allende, ITT was motivated, according to the documents made public yesterday, by concern over the likelihood of nationalization by Chile of the company's investments in the country as well as over the takeover of other American investments in Chile and elsewhere in Latin America.

A memorandum dated Sept. 30, or more than three weeks after the election, and reportedly written by J.D. Neal, ITT's director of international relations, to William R. Merriman, the company's vice-president in Washington, said that "we should hope the Nixon administration will be prepared to move quickly to exert pressure on Allende."

"However," Mr. Neal is quoted as having said, "because of our weak policy in the hemisphere during the last two years, we cannot count on such immediate and effective action."

A letter reportedly addressed to Henry A. Kissinger, the White House adviser on national security, by Mr. Merriman on Oct. 23, 1970, the day before Mr. Allende's election was confirmed, was quoted as having said that "as a result of recent events in Latin America, foreign private enterprise in that area is facing its most serious exposure."

Mr. Merriman was said to have added:

"ITT has given serious consideration to circumstances now facing hemisphere development. We are convinced the present moment is a most expedient time to reexamine and strengthen U.S. policy in Latin America."

The paper proposed, among other things, that Mr. Allende be informed that "in the event speedy compensation is not forthcoming, there will be immediate repercussions in official and private circles."

"This could mean a stoppage of all loans by international banks and U.S. private banks," it added.

A copy of a note on White House stationery dated Nov. 9, 1970, or six days after Mr. Allende's inauguration and bearing the signature of Mr. Kissinger, reportedly thanked Mr. Merriman for the Oct. 23 letter and said:

"It is very helpful to have your thoughts and recommendations, and we shall certainly take them into account."

According to both the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, no new credits have been granted to Chile since Mr. Allende became president.

Chile, which had about \$200 million in credit lines with American banks late in 1970, now can call on only \$50 million of this total, according to banking sources.

However, U.S. officials said privately that it was "impossible to establish linkage" between the reported ITT recommendations and the financial policies actually adopted here in 1971 and 1972.

Allende to Study Texts

SANTIAGO, March 23 (UPI)—President Allende intends to read the texts of the documents released by Mr. Anderson before making a public comment on the alleged ITT effort to influence Chilean affairs.

His decision was made known in conversations at the presidential palace today. Members of the regime made no effort to hide their belief that the Anderson revelations have presented Mr. Allende with a political prize of great value.

The president and his supporters have rallied for years against the supposed intrigues of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and foreign companies.

"This shows we were right all along," said a Communist deputy Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier, in Washington, in sending the text of the documents, but Mr. Allende is not expected to have read all of them until sometime next week.

Israelis Seize Politician on West Bank

Army Acts to Save Elections in Area

JERUSALEM, March 23 (AP)—The Israeli Army arrested a leading Arab politician today in a chain of reprisals against the occupied Jordanian town of Nablus aimed at saving the municipal election campaign from collapse.

Hikmet el-Masri, 60, former speaker of the Jordanian parliament, was picked up on suspicion of inciting opposition to the elections and maintaining contact with Arab guerrillas, a military government spokesman said.

Nablus has been the main center of unrest over the municipal elections organized by the Israelis for the occupied Jordanian West Bank.

Voting is scheduled for next Tuesday.

Several mayoral candidates have withdrawn from the race in Nablus following assassination threats by Arab guerrillas, who claim Israel is plotting to install a quisling leadership in the West Bank.

Tough Moves

The military declined to elaborate on why it detained Mr. el-Masri but the arrest climaxed a series of tough moves by the Israelis today to prop up the election campaign. These included:

• A ban on movement by Nablus residents across the Jordan River to and from Jordan.

• Sudden checks of permits and licenses held by Nablus residents "for security reasons."

• Placing an Israeli military officer on the board of directors of the Nablus Oil Co., the city's largest business concern.

The Israelis said the officer would be in charge of Jordan's shares in the company.

The Israelis have also warned that if an insufficient number of candidates ran for the 10 seats on the municipal council, the town would receive an Israeli officer-mayor, a development which would seriously hamper the city's administrative independence.

Press reports here said that Yasser Arafat, leader of the el-Fatah guerrilla organization, sent a personal death threat to Hamdi Canaan, a former mayor and prominent Nablus citizen. Mr. Canaan quit the race Tuesday.

UN Unit Assails Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 23 (AP)—The UN Commission on Human Rights declared yesterday that actions by Israel in the occupied Arab territories violate human rights and "constitute war crimes."

The commission adopted a resolution to that effect by a vote of 15 to 4.

Only Guatemala, the Netherlands, the United States and Zaïre voted against the resolution. Britain and 10 other countries abstained.

The resolution was sponsored by Egypt, Lebanon and Tanzania.

Holy See Confirms Talks With Hungary

VATICAN CITY, March 23 (UPI)—The Vatican confirmed today that it has held another round of talks with Hungary on the status of the Catholic Church.

Contacts are rather frequent and occur with a certain regularity. Therefore, there is nothing particularly to say about them, Vatican spokesman Federico Alessandrini said.



SHELLED—Viet Cong mortar round exploding just outside the South Vietnamese firebase at Vo Dinh in Central Highlands Wednesday. Several B-40 rockets were also fired, but there were no casualties reported.

Red Rockets, Shells Destroy Major Fuel Dump in Vietnam

SAIGON, March 23 (UPI)—Communist forces blew up a major fuel dump in a rocket and mortar attack on Tay Ninh, South Vietnam, today and guerrilla frogmen sank a petroleum tanker at the Phnom Penh docks.

Military officials reported a series of clashes around the Cambodian capital. They also said that guerrilla fighters cut two major highways leading into the city and attacked planes at

Phnom Penh's airport with rockets and mortar.

In Laos, Communist troops moved in tank reinforcements for their assault on the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's base of Long Cheng.

The worst Communist attack was at Tay Ninh, a former U.S. base in South Vietnam which is now used as a staging area for South Vietnamese incursions into Cambodia.

A rocket and mortar barrage there killed seven persons and blew up 1.5 million gallons of fuel—enough to fly some 7,000 helicopters missions, according to military estimates.

U.S. helicopters carrying buckets of foam tried to extinguish the blazes, but two huge tanks of JP-4 jet fuel were destroyed.

In South Vietnam, Viet Cong forces attacked under a cover of rocket grenades and automatic rifle fire to overrun the Mekong Delta town of Truc Giang, killing 28 South Vietnamese and wounding 29 others.

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Peace Talks Shift by Allies

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to discuss the fate of Americans held as prisoners of war in North Vietnam and the rest of Indochina and Communist readiness to apply the Geneva Convention provisions to them.

"Let me emphasize that these [suggested] arrangements are intended to preserve the utility of this forum," Mr. Porter told the Communist delegates, "should there be a corresponding desire on your part to take it seriously."

Just how little allied interest existed in continuing the weekly pattern of negotiations was manifest in answers to newsmen by Mr. Ledogar and Saigon's press spokesman, Nguyen Triu Dan.

Although Mr. Ledogar denied any allied desire to break off the talks, he said, "We cannot continue the talks in the present form," which he denounced as "futile and possibly counterproductive."

Three years of sterile negotiations, he said, were "proof positive that the old formula is not the right one."

Sounds Like the End

Mr. Dan said that automatic agreement "to meet because it is Thursday and because it is 1:30 p.m." the standard hour the talks have begun, "is finished and well finished."

Faced with the allied move, the Communist spokesmen were reduced to repeating a catalogue of grievances against the Nixon administration which sounded very much like the end, indeed, of the talks and their present form.

The North Vietnamese press spokesman, Mr. Lo, denounced the "hysterical, dangerous and unprecedented act" and charged that Mr. Porter was guilty of "extremely serious sabotage and I stress 'extremely' and 'serious'."

But he volunteered the key statement—without prompting from newsmen—that North Vietnam "did not make difficulties concerning the form of the conference."

He also said that the form of negotiations matters little; what matters is their content. "This is accepted Communist shorthand for showing content in secret talks."

Ly Van Sau, the Viet Cong press spokesman, then asked why Mr. Porter was entitled to "arrogate to himself the right to determine unilaterally the rules of procedure," judge whether discussions were "serious or not" and generally play the "arbitrator."

He warned that Mr. Porter was trying to lay down "a whole series of conditions which we can never accept."

Mr. Porter's behavior, he said, "constitutes a slap in the face" to claims by President Nixon that he stands the highest priority to a negotiated peace settlement.

Mr. Sau unsurprisingly favored resuming the weekly meetings as in the past and warned that under the allied conditions "even if the conference were transported to the moon, nothing would be achieved."

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U.S. Discloses 525 Soldiers Assist Thais

Mission Limited to Advising, Training

By James P. Sterba

BANGKOK, March 23 (NTT)—American officials have disclosed that 525 U.S. military men are advising and training Thai troops in counterinsurgency operations in Thailand.

The officials said Tuesday that 245 of these men were members of "advisory components" for regular Thai military units and 280 were U.S. Special Forces soldiers training Thai special forces, which in turn train regular Thai troops and policemen in counterinsurgency tactics.

The U.S. advisers are based at 17 U.S. Military Assistance Group stations throughout Thailand and the Special Forces men are based at eight or nine Thai training camps, the officials said.

The information was given under rules that it be attributed only to "American sources" or "American officials." The officials said the information had not been made public until now because no one had asked for it.

The advisers are barred from combat areas under strict rules by the U.S. Embassy, they said. Special Forces trainers are also prohibited from accompanying Thai troops into combat, they added.

The advisers and trainers are part of a U.S. military force in Thailand that numbers 31,000 men; the top number allowable is 32,200, the officials said. Of the 31,000 here, 26,400 are Air Force personnel, who conduct the air war over Indochina from five Thai bases.

There are 1,880 U.S. civilians working directly for the U.S. government mission in Thailand. These comprise 160 from the State Department and U.S. Information Service, 250 with the aid mission, 260 with the Peace Corps, 30 in various small jobs and 1,180 working with the military. About half of the 1,180 are under contract to the Defense Department.

Working directly for the U.S. government in Thailand was 19,000 in 1968. When 48,000 were stationed here. In that year, the number was cut to 38,000.

In September, 1970, the United States announced an additional cut of about 6,000 by last July 1.

In announcing the decision to cut, Mr. Marchais said that the government was seeking a "blank check" for all its policies through the referendum, and that the Communist party could meet this only through "clear and effective opposition."

He called the decision the "easy way out" and said it would cast doubt on the left's capacity to offer a clear alternative to the government.

Billions Rejoice

The Gaullists, who were meeting today to kick off the referendum campaign, could only rejoice at the split. Former Premier Edgar Faure distained the Socialist position as an effort to "mobilize the people for an abstention."

Meanwhile, speculation over the future of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas was hardly diminished today when a senior government minister remarked in private that he thought Mr. Pompidou was contemplating a government change following the referendum, now set for April 23, and that this would include a new prime minister.

Finally, a poll published in the newspaper France-Soir today, announced that the Communist party, which is favored by the vast majority of the French, would win the election.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Bills were introduced in the Senate and House today to cut off all money for deployment of U.S. troops in Indochina.

The bills were sponsored by seven senators and 30 House members, also would require total withdrawal of all U.S. troops in exchange for American prisoners 30 days after enactment.

Bombing in all the Indochinese countries making up the Vietnam war theater would be stopped, except where the President decided it was necessary to protect withdrawing U.S. troops.

Neither the House nor the Senate has voted to cut off funds for the war. The closest effort failed by one vote in the Senate last June.

But the Senate has voted three times to call on the President to get a fixed date for total U.S. withdrawal from Indochina, subject only to the release of Americans held by North Vietnam.

SAIGON TOLL

357 Last Week; U.S. Lost Two

SAIGON, March 23 (AP)—South Vietnamese casualties last week rose above the average, the Saigon Command announced today, with 357 troops killed and 943 wounded.

The U.S. Command reported two Americans killed and 12 wounded in combat across Indochina last week, the lowest casualty toll in the past four months.

The average of South Vietnamese casualties each week last year was 296 killed and 713 wounded. The higher toll this week reflects, in part, the South Vietnamese drive into eastern Cambodia and increased action in the Hu-Ai Shau valley region and in the Central Highlands.

Hussein Plan For Future

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States "might include a few days of rest and medical checkups," United Press International reported.

Hussein announced his federation plan at a meeting of Jordanians and Palestinians in Amman March 15. In outline, he proposed the creation of a kingdom consisting of two parts, one the region of Palestine—to comprise the West Bank territory—and the other the region of Jordan, covering all of the country east of the Jordan River.

The king said the idea had been under discussion in the 1950s but had not been implemented because of "circumstances."

"Maybe, we took too much time," he said today. "Maybe, it should have come out before June, 1957."

Jordan occupied and incorporated the Palestinian land west of the Jordan River after the creation of Israel in 1948 and the war that followed. About 600,000 Palestinians are estimated to be living on the West Bank under Israeli occupation, with a like number in the East Bank territory, many in refugee camps. Palestinians make up about 60 percent of Jordan's population.

Communists to Vote 'No' French Leftist Parties Split Over Stand for Referendum

By James Goldborough

PARIS, March 23 (HTT)—The French Communist and Socialist parties today split over next month's referendum on Europe, thus driving a wedge through the alliance they had hoped to forge for the next elections.

French Communist party leader Georges Marchais confirmed the split tonight when he said that the Communists would campaign for a negative vote. The Socialist party leadership has called for a national abstention, and this position is expected to be ratified at a party convention this weekend.

Thus, one week after President Georges Pompidou's announcement of the referendum to rally the nation behind the enlargement of the European Economic Community, one of his main purposes appears to be achieved: the division of the left. For some commentators, this will no doubt increase speculation that Mr. Pompidou will call early legislative elections.

Considerable Concession

The Socialist party, which is favorable to the expansion of the Common Market, already had made a considerable concession to the Communists in proposing a campaign for abstention. The Socialists argued that through abstention, French voters could denounce the vote as a political maneuver rather than giving a viewpoint on something so vague as the future of Europe.

The Communists, who had made great efforts to create a cohesive leftist alliance with the Socialists, surprised many observers by sacrificing leftist unity by urging a negative vote. The Communists had appeared ready to modify their anti-Common Market position somewhat, especially following Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's moderate comments on the EEC in a speech Monday.

But Mr. Marchais had harsh words for the EEC tonight, calling it "the worst European Atlantic bloc, dominated by big capital and under U.S. tutelage."

This split on something so fundamental as the future of Europe will certainly dramatize the differences between the two main leftist parties and cause a considerable loss in credibility for the common program of government they are working out.

In announcing the decision tonight, Mr. Marchais said that the government was seeking a "blank check" for all its policies through the referendum, and that the Communist party could meet this only through "clear and effective opposition."

He called the decision the "easy way out" and said it would cast doubt on the left's capacity to offer a clear alternative to the government.

Billions Rejoice

The Gaullists, who were meeting today to kick off the referendum campaign, could only rejoice at the split. Former Premier Edgar Faure distained the Socialist position as an effort to "mobilize the people for an abstention."

Meanwhile, speculation over the future of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas was hardly diminished today when a senior government minister remarked in private that he thought Mr. Pompidou was contemplating a government change following the referendum, now set for April 23, and that this would include a new prime minister.

Finally, a poll published in the newspaper France-Soir today, announced that the Communist party, which is favored by the vast majority of the French, would win the election.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Bills were introduced in the Senate and House today to cut off all money for deployment of U.S. troops in Indochina.

The bills were sponsored by seven senators and 30 House members, also would require total withdrawal of all U.S. troops in exchange for American prisoners 30 days after enactment.

Bombing in all the Indochinese countries making up the Vietnam war theater would be stopped, except where the President decided it was necessary to protect withdrawing U.S. troops.

Neither the House nor the Senate has voted to cut off funds for the war. The closest effort failed by one vote in the Senate last June.

But the Senate has voted three times to call on the President to get a fixed date for total U.S. withdrawal from Indochina, subject only to the release of Americans held by North Vietnam.

SAIGON TOLL

357 Last Week; U.S. Lost Two

SAIGON, March 23 (AP)—South Vietnamese casualties last week rose above the average, the Saigon Command announced today, with 357 troops killed and 943 wounded.

The U.S. Command reported two Americans killed and 12 wounded in combat across Indochina last week, the lowest casualty toll in the past four months.

The average of South Vietnamese casualties each week last year was 296 killed and 713 wounded. The higher toll this week reflects, in part, the South Vietnamese drive into eastern Cambodia and increased action in the Hu-Ai Shau valley region and in the Central Highlands.

Hussein Plan For Future

(Continued from Page 1)

States "might include a few days of rest and medical checkups," United Press International reported.

Hussein announced his federation plan at a meeting of Jordanians and Palestinians in Amman March 15. In outline, he proposed the creation of a kingdom consisting of two parts, one the region of Palestine—to comprise the West Bank territory—and the other the region of Jordan, covering all of the country east of the Jordan River.

The king said the idea had been under discussion in the 1950s but had not been implemented because of "circumstances."

"Maybe, we took too much time," he said today. "Maybe, it should have come out before June, 1957."

Jordan occupied and incorporated the Palestinian land west of the Jordan River after the creation of Israel in 1948 and the war that followed. About 600,000 Palestinians are estimated to be living on the West Bank under Israeli occupation, with a like number in the East Bank territory, many in refugee camps. Palestinians make up about 60 percent of Jordan's population.

before the Socialist-Communist split was revealed, showed that 68 percent of the people favored British entry into the EEC. The French Institute of Public Opinion poll also revealed that 51 percent were favorable to this referendum, compared to 27 percent against, and that 57 percent were planning to vote, compared to 43 percent who were not yet sure.

French Communist party leader Georges Marchais confirmed the split tonight when he said that the Communists would campaign for a negative vote. The Socialist party leadership has called for a national abstention, and this position is expected to be ratified at a party convention this weekend.

Thus, one week after President Georges Pompidou's announcement of the referendum to rally the nation behind the enlargement of the European Economic Community, one of his main purposes appears to be achieved: the division of the left. For some commentators, this will no doubt increase speculation that Mr. Pompidou will call early legislative elections.

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Democrats Seeking to Expand ITT Probe to Cover Calif. Case

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee pressed yesterday for an expansion of hearings concerning the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general to include allegations of "improper interference" in federal investigations in Southern California.

Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., formally asked the committee chairman, James O. Eastland, D., Miss., to authorize extending the already scheduled hearings to cover the substance of a Life magazine article this week.

Life contended that U.S. Attorney Harry E. Steward in San Diego, with the help of key California Republicans, had intervened to prevent a prosecution under the federal Corrupt Practices Act and that Mr. Kleindienst had

later absolved Mr. Steward of any improper conduct.

Sen. Tunney cited the statements Tuesday of two former federal agents confirming the Life article and said that he also had "additional information" which raised "substantial questions" concerning Mr. Kleindienst and Mr. Steward.

Evidence Cited

A spokesman for Sen. Tunney later said that the new information includes "documentary evidence" that lends weight to the charges.

The two former federal agents, Richard Huffman and A. David Stutz, have reportedly told Democrats on the Judiciary Committee that they are willing to testify.

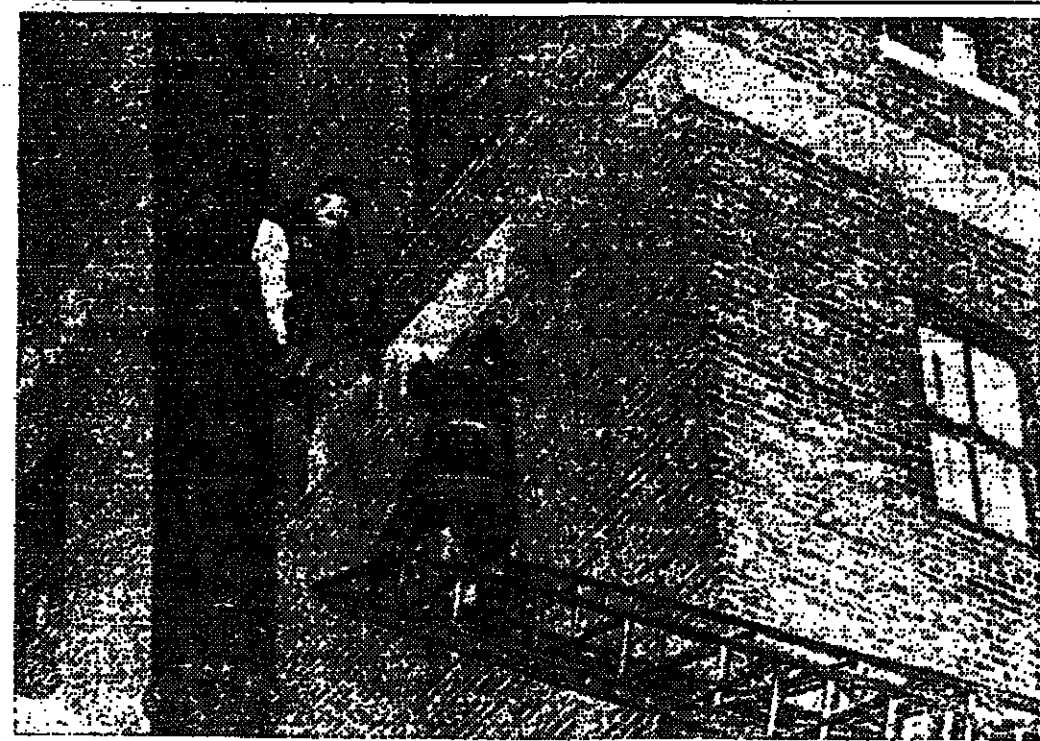
Sen. Eastland said only that the matter would be considered by the full committee after a seven-man subcommittee returns next week from Denver, where it is to question Mr. Dita D. Beard, Washington lobbyist for the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson says Mr. Beard wrote an ITT memorandum which linked settlement of three Justice Department anti-trust cases against the conglomerate to ITT's pledge of at least \$200,000 to help finance the Republican National Convention in San Diego.

Republicans on the Judiciary Committee have made it clear that they will push to close the ITT hearings if Mr. Beard reaffirms his charge that the memo was a "straw" and a "hoax."

The Justice Department yesterday again postponed its formal response to the Life magazine article, published last Sunday.

In another development, the Baltimore Sun reported that Justice Department records indicate that the department's Anti-Trust Division has filed only one suit against conglomerates since August, 1970, when former Attorney General John N. Mitchell met with ITT president Harold S. Gense for a "general" discussion of anti-trust policy.



YMCA FIRE—Elderly man on iron grating waits as fireman comes to rescue after fire broke out Wednesday on seventh floor of New York's Sloane House YMCA, where four persons died, two were critically injured and 29 were hospitalized. One of the critically injured fell from the seventh floor where approximately 80 people were trapped. In spite of the panic the fire department still succeeded in rescuing most of the 1,000 people in the building at the time of the fire.

Contraceptive Law in Mass. Struck Down

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The Supreme Court yesterday struck down a Massachusetts law barring distribution of birth-control devices to unmarried persons while allowing them to married couples.

In a 6-to-1 opinion, the high court held that by treating single persons differently from married persons, the law violated the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment.

Justice John J. Brennan Jr., speaking for the court, ruled that "whatever the rights of the individual to access to contraceptives may be, the rights must be the same for the unmarried and the married alike."

Justice Brennan, the court's only Catholic justice, cited a 1966 decision overturning a Connecticut law which barred all distribution and use of birth-control devices. In holding, in accordance with the 1966 case, that distribution of contraceptives to married persons cannot be prohibited, the justice said, "A ban on distribution to unmarried persons would be equally impermissible."

Right of Privacy

He noted that the 1966 ruling drew heavily on the right of privacy involved in the marital relationship but he said:

"If the right of privacy means anything, it is the right of the individual, married or single, to be free from government intrusion into matters so fundamentally affecting a person as the decision whether to bear or beget a child."

The Massachusetts statute was considered the strictest law against contraceptives still on the books but 25 other states have similar, though less severe, measures which also will be affected by yesterday's ruling.

The statute permitted married people to obtain contraceptives to prevent pregnancy but single people were allowed to obtain them only when prescribed by a doctor to prevent disease.

Massachusetts had argued that its law was necessary to protect public health and deter fornication.

However, Justice Brennan rejected both contentions.

He held that the statute was riddled with exceptions, that its scope and penalty structure failed to act as a deterrent and that it was both overbroad and discriminatory if considered as a public-health measure.

Burger Dissents

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger dissented on grounds that the ruling was a serious invasion of "the constitutional prerogatives of the state," which had the right to restrict dispensation of medical substances.

Justices Harry A. Blackmun and Byron R. White concurred in a separate opinion in which they stated that they voted with the majority largely because they felt the state had not proved that the contraceptive devices involved in the case were harmful and therefore had to be regulated.

Justices Lewis F. Powell and William H. Rehnquist took no part in the case, since they joined the court two months after it was argued.

The Marijuana Report

When the U.S. Middle Class Smoked, Public View Altered

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—It wasn't long ago that any government official who said a kind word about marijuana could look forward to being ridden out of town on a rail.

Dr. James L. Goddard, a former commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, found that out four and a half years ago when he told a Minneapolis audience that he doubted that marijuana is more harmful than alcohol—an opinion that the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse now shares.

Dr. Goddard, though, was attacked both in Congress and by his superiors in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

He was called before congressional committees at least three times in one week to explain his statement, and leading congressmen said he should be fired for saying anything good about marijuana.

A Similar Experience

Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, the former head of the National Institute of Mental Health, encountered somewhat the same reaction two years later when he told a Senate subcommittee that the penalties against the use of marijuana were too harsh.

He said that statement—made as an individual expert, not as a government official—led to his dismissal a year later.

But all that has changed now. An official government commission, conservatively oriented "nine members were appointed by President Nixon, the four others are members of the House and Senate) has concluded that marijuana is not a harmful drug and that Americans should not face jail terms for its use.

This change in the attitudes of some public officials coincided with the spread of marijuana use from the ghetto, artistic and hippy communities into middle-class America. In recent years, more and more middle-class American youth—including the sons and daughters of politicians—have been arrested on marijuana charges.

"Marijuana use became a common form of recreation for many middle and upper-class college youth," the national commission noted in its report.

"The trend spread across the country, into the colleges and high schools and into the affluent suburbs as well. . . . The stereotype of the marijuana user as a marginal citizen has given way to a composite picture of large segments of American youth, children of the dominant majority and very much a part of the mainstream of American life."

The commission itself underwent a change of heart since it held its first hearings here in May. At that time some of its members were openly hostile to witnesses who suggested that marijuana be legalized. Some of the expert witnesses—including a psychiatrist and a lawyer—were asked if their views were based on the smoking of marijuana.

Rep. Tim Lee Carter, R., Ky., a physician himself, asked each witness who said that marijuana may not be harmful if he knew the derivation of the word assassin. Rep. Carter said it came

Nixon Gains On Sharing Of Revenues

Proposal Gets Past Capitol Hill Hurdle

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The House Ways and Means Committee reached agreement yesterday on a revenue-sharing bill. This new system of federal financial aid to state and local governments, a program termed "revolutionary" by the Nixon administration, thus cleared its first and possibly highest congressional hurdle.

The committee's bill would give much less money to the states than the administration's original proposal but much more to local governments, particularly large cities. Both bills would provide \$5.8 billion in the first year, beginning next Jan. 1.

The bill differs in a number of ways from the administration's proposal, but the administration was happy with it because it embodied the fundamental idea of handing over to state and local governments, for use with relatively few restrictions, money that had been raised through federal tax collections.

The basic idea behind revenue-sharing is to remove from the federal government's hands the responsibility and power for setting detailed standards and requirements for the spending of federal-aid funds by state and local governments.

The bill agreed to by Ways and Means yesterday was the committee's rewrite of only one portion, though the most important one, of the broad program of revenue-sharing that the administration had wanted.

This portion is what was originally known as "general revenue-sharing," because the administration wanted the money turned over to the lower levels of government with no restrictions at all placed on the public purposes for which it could be used.

Special Revenue

The other portions of the administration's original plan were called "special revenue-sharing" because the money turned over to state and local governments could have been spent only for broad, specified purposes, such as manpower training or urban development. Congress has taken almost no action on any part of special revenue-sharing.

The money for special revenue-sharing would essentially be money that was already budgeted by the federal government for use in specific aid programs to the states or localities.

The general revenue-sharing money was all new money, not previously budgeted or earmarked for any purpose.

Militant U.S. Jews Mail Matzoh To Red Embassy in Latest Protest

By Robert Levey

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The Soviet Embassy, persistently picketed and pestered in recent years by militant Jews, has become the target of a new assault—mailed matzoh. From Monday through yesterday, about 1,500 packages of the water traditionally eaten by Jews during the Passover have arrived at the local post office, addressed to the embassy.

Embassy officials will not accept them and since few of them bear return addresses, there is now about 2,000 pounds of matzoh sitting in a storage room in Washington's main post office.

The matzoh deluge, admittedly a stunt, was organized early this month by the militant Jewish Defense League chapter in Newark, N.J.

There was a mass mailing of matzoh from the Newark area Friday, according to postal officials, and it is expected to continue through the week, climaxing next Thursday, the first day of Passover.

Each day this week, "in a kind of charade," postmen have attempted to deliver the matzoh, Mr. Eberhart said. An embassy official refuses to accept them, he said, but also refuses to sign a Postal Service form that would allow officials to dispose of the packages. "So we're stuck with it," Mr. Eberhart said.

Gregory Rapota, press officer at the embassy, refused to discuss the matzoh mailing or the embassy's reasons for refusing the packages. He commented, however, that "all this kind of action is just attempts to harass our people. It's another sign of a hostile attitude on the part of some citizens in the United States."

William Perl, a leader of the local Jewish Defense League, described the mailing as "an expression of protest directed against the Russian pharisees, demanding exodus of Soviet Jews [to Israel] in the spirit of the Passover season."

Poll of Voters in Wisconsin Shows Humphrey in the Lead

By Sylvan Fox

MILWAUKEE, March 23 (AP).—A poll conducted for the Public Broadcasting Service suggests that Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey holds a narrow lead over his opponents in the April 4 Democratic presidential primary in Wisconsin.

The poll results were made public yesterday as the primary spotlight swung to Wisconsin from neighboring Illinois, where Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine scored a solid victory Tuesday over Eugene J. McCarthy.

The results of the poll, which were broadcast over the Public Broadcasting Service network, showed Sen. Humphrey with 18 percent, Sen. George McGovern with 16 percent, Sen. Muskie with 13 percent, Sen. Henry M. Jackson with 12 percent, Gov. George C. Wallace with 8 percent, Mayor John V. Lindsay with 2 percent and Mr. McCarthy and Rep. Shirley Chisholm with 1 percent each.

Twenty-nine percent of the voters sampled in the poll, conducted by Joe B. Williams, an Elmwood, Neb., public opinion researcher, were described as undecided.

The telephone poll sampled the

opinions of 495 Wisconsin voters between March 13 and March 17. Interviewees were asked whom they would vote for if the Wisconsin primary were held on the day of the interview.

A number of questions were designed to elicit attitudes specifically about Sen. Muskie, including one that asked respondents if they recalled an incident in New Hampshire in which he wept. Fifty-seven percent said they recalled the incident, which occurred while Sen. Muskie was reacting to attacks by William Loeb, the publisher of the Manchester Union Leader. Forty-three percent said they did not recall the incident.

Among those who remembered it, 33 percent said their reactions were sympathetic to Sen. Muskie, 31 percent said they had unsympathetic reactions and 36 percent said they had no reaction.

Humphrey in Indiana Race

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—President Nixon and Sen. Humphrey were officially entered today in Indiana's presidential preference primaries on May 2. Sen. Humphrey filed against Sen. Muskie and Gov. Wallace.

Rogers, at Senate Hearing, Defends Watson, Defines Role

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers indirectly acknowledged portions of the published claim that Ambassador Arthur K. Watson was "gloriously drunk" on a London-to-Washington jet flight by insisting that this "was not a pattern of conduct" participants in a Senate hearing said yesterday.

In addition, Mr. Rogers told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Mr. Watson actually will not be handling substantive U.S.-Chinese negotiations in Paris, according to Chairman J. William Fulbright.

After a closed hearing with Mr. Rogers, Sen. Fulbright told members that Mr. Rogers said "people much more experienced in China relations will be handling the negotiations. The ambassador was never intended to be the negotiator."

There was no immediate comment on this from the State Department or White House.

Mr. Watson, the U.S. ambassador in Paris, already has held two preparatory meetings with the Chinese ambassador to France, Huang Chen, as a result of arrangements made during President Nixon's trip to China last month. Experts normally are sent to such ambassador-level negotiations, with Washington closely directing the participants.

After the first Watson-Huang meeting March 13, columnist Jack Anderson reported that on March 5, Mr. Watson, or his way to Washington to receive instructions, got "gloriously drunk" aboard the plane, tried to "stuff money" down stewardesses' blouses and passed out.

The State Department on March 16 reiterated its "confidence" in Mr. Watson but Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, in-

sisted on an inquiry. After hearing Mr. Rogers, Sen. Church said yesterday that he still wants a thorough inquiry because of "the disdain the Chinese have for flagrant drunkenness in public."

Sen. Fulbright said Mr. Rogers promised the committee a full report, but that Mr. Rogers said that the published charges about Mr. Watson were "grossly overblown and exaggerated."

As Sen. Fulbright related it, Mr. Rogers "feels that whatever happened was very unfortunate, but was not a pattern of conduct" by Mr. Watson. He said Mr. Rogers "has very great regard for him and, assuming the facts to be reasonably accurate, it was an unfortunate act."

During the hearing, it was reported that Sen. Church, Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., and Sen. William B. Spong Jr., D., Va., cautioned Mr. Rogers that he must be certain there is no repetition of such an incident that could embarrass the United States. Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and other Republicans were said to have stated in defense of Mr. Watson that occasional overdrinking aboard planes is an experience many have shared.

Nixon Promises Aid to Modernize Turkish Forces

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—President Nixon yesterday promised Premier Nihat Erim assistance to modernize Turkey's armed forces.

A joint U.S.-Turkish communiqué issued by the White House, on the second day of Mr. Erim's visit to Washington, said that Mr. Erim has explained his government's plans "for the strengthening of Turkey's defenses and for the strengthening of the security of the southeastern flank of NATO."

"The President expressed the support of the United States for Turkey's efforts to modernize her armed forces, and said the United States would continue to assist the Turkish defense effort."

The communiqué did not mention figures and presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler declined to help. The military-aid program of some \$100 million was reduced by Congress by 40 percent, leaving only \$60 million in military grants for Turkey for the coming fiscal year.

Flier Corrigan's Son Is Missing in Plane

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (AP).—The Civil Air Patrol reported yesterday that the son of Douglas ("Wrong Way") Corrigan was missing on a flight to San Diego.

A search was being made for Roy Corrigan, 22, of Santa Ana, Calif. The elder Corrigan was flying one of the search planes.

Now 65, he owns an orange grove at Santa Ana. "Wrong Way" Corrigan earned his nickname in 1938 when he flew a small plane from New York to Ireland instead of to his announced destination of Long Beach, Calif. He said his compass "got stuck."

French Seize American's Vehicle Because Passenger Carried Drugs

PARIS, March 23 (AP).—Automobile drivers may have to give more attention to their passengers as a result of a recent French court ruling that resulted in the confiscation of a motorist's automobile after his young passenger was discovered carrying 250 LSD pills and 60 grams of hashish.

John Wyland, an American citizen resident in Zurich, had his car seized by customs authorities on the French-Swiss border near Mulhouse, France, when police discovered the drugs on a passenger he was bringing to France from Switzerland. Although Mr. Wyland was cleared of complicity, his car was confiscated by French authorities.

Under French law, the court ruled, customs officials can seize and hold the vehicle in which narcotics are smuggled, regardless of its ownership or the degree or lack of complicity on the part of its owner. The vehicle becomes administration property when a court judgment makes the confiscation official.

The passenger in Mr. Wyland's car, Dean Randolph Raven, son of an information officer with the U.S. Consulate in Perth, Australia, was fined and sentenced to six months in prison.

BMW active safety

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So the only answer is: Safety must not start once an accident occurs. It must begin before an accident occurs.

BMW active safety

BMW active safety means not only the ability

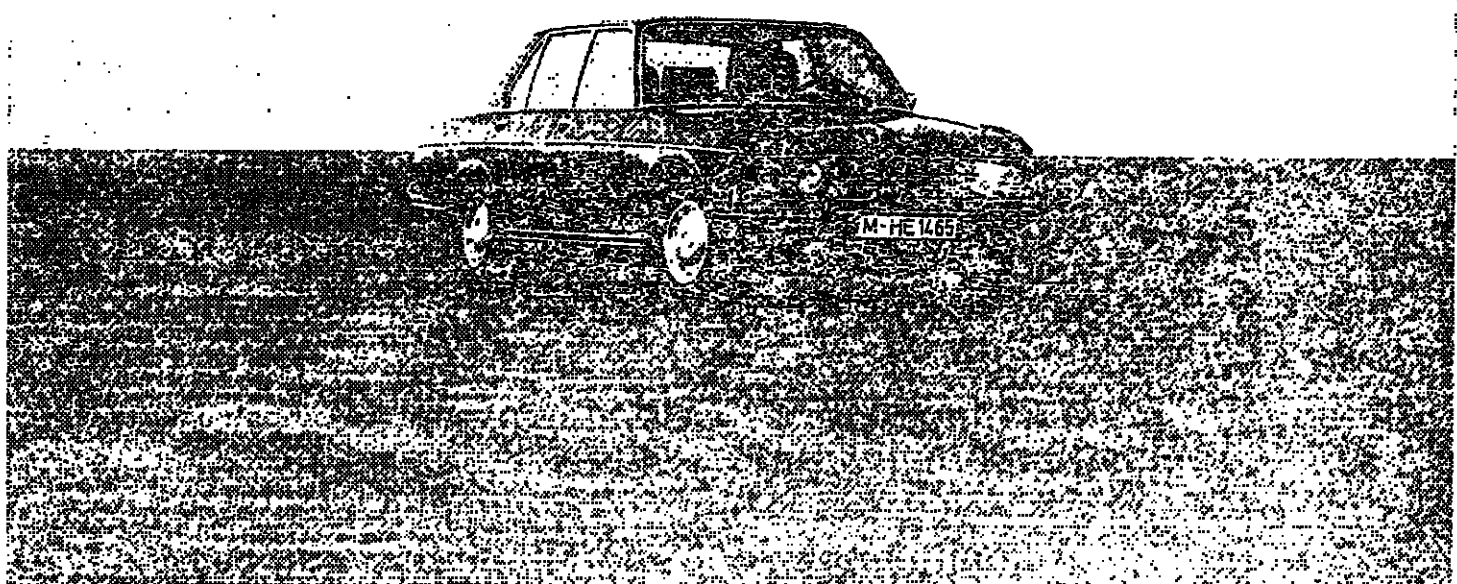
to survive a collision. But to avoid one. For you and for others.

You can avoid collisions by sensible driving. And thanks to active safety engineering. Like the BMW safety-first steering. Steering that enables you to go any way you want. Even if it is a sudden turn of the steering wheel at high speed. The carefully-designed double-acting suspension of the front wheels guarantees maximum steering ease together with excellent roadholding. And the wheels always grip the road.

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Mr. Meany Gets Tough

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has never been happy over the administration's fight against inflation. He has found numerous reasons for this attitude—charging that the Phase 2 setup was inequitable, that it favored business and farmers over labor, that the end of achieving a revival of the nation's industry and commerce was being sought by a "trickle down" policy of encouragement to investors rather than by an increase of purchasing power at lower economic levels. But the departure of Mr. Meany, and of the presidents of the steelworkers and machinists unions, from the Pay Board, gives a clue to the basic reason for Mr. Meany's opposition to Phase 2. He wants no interference with collective bargaining, backed by the strike weapon.

There are aspects of Phase 2 in which Mr. Meany has an arguable case. No advanced economic society, as complex as that of the United States, can approach the task of controlling inflation while at the same time stimulating economic activity without a great many compromises and escape clauses. There must be incentives—but at the same time there must be checks. Some areas, such as the farms, are at the mercy, at least in part, of uneconomic factors such as pests and the weather. Some labor groups have kept abreast of inflation, others have lagged behind. Without the impact of such a great national emotion as, say, World War II could arouse, and without the stringent legal controls that war made possible, the attempt to balance the economy is necessarily delicate and difficult. Flaws can easily be

found in the way in which the administration and its agencies have tackled the job.

But Mr. Meany and his colleagues have chosen the worst possible case on which to base their departure. The settlement of the West Coast dock strike—won after a long strike, costly to everyone concerned, including the national economy, proposed increases of more than 20 percent for the workers. The Pay Board granted nearly 15 percent—the highest of any of its major awards, and at least twice as much as its guidelines seemed to warrant.

Yet the AFL-CIO Executive Council could see in the board's whitening down of this clearly inflationary contract only a "wind-fall" for the employers. Moreover, instead of remaining on the firing line to do what he can to represent his branch of organized labor, Mr. Meany (and his associates) have pulled out of the Pay Board.

This is Mr. Meany's method of getting tough. It could mean strikes, the increasing disruption of industry, more breaches in the thin wall against further inflation. The administration has vowed to resist, and there are still two representatives of organized labor on the board. What Mr. Meany and his organization have done, however, is to signal to the country that they are far more concerned with the specific interests of their membership—which is only a fraction of the country's working force—than with any national interest. They have chosen strife, rather than any further effort to seek a consensus on the real economic needs of the nation.

Moscow and the Moon

At the Soviet astronaut training center near Moscow the other day, Maj. Gen. Vladimir A. Shatalov proposed to a visiting American reporter that they toast the idea of the United States and the Soviet Union "working together in space." The very fact that the reporter—John Noble Wilford of this newspaper—was there implied a major change in Soviet policy toward space cooperation. No Western journalist had previously been permitted inside this key center of Soviet manned space activities.

The Soviet officials and astronauts Mr. Wilford interviewed also gave him another important message: Moscow intends to step up its manned space activities, and it looks forward in particular to sending Soviet astronauts to the moon in the next few years.

Until now most public discussion of Soviet-American manned space cooperation has been focused on an important, though elementary, first step—the joining of manned space ships from the two countries. But Mr. Wilford's report suggests the Kremlin may be willing to explore the moon jointly with the United States.

If so, the idea catches the United States at

an embarrassing point in development of its space program. After the scheduled flights of Apollo-16 and 17 to the moon later this year, this country plans to focus most of its future activity in space on earth-orbiting space stations and development of a space shuttle.

Yet few events could be more politically salutary than a joint Soviet-American manned expedition to the moon or, beyond that, joint planning for creating the first permanent manned lunar base. Far-sighted observers have long pointed out that the chief value of space exploration might yet be as a domain where international cooperation and shared peril among astronauts of different nationalities could help ease political and ideological animosities here on earth.

The possibility now arises that Mr. Brezhnev will have concrete space proposals to offer the President when Mr. Nixon visits Moscow in May. Such an initiative could open the way for fuller exploration of the moon without the distortions of national economic priorities entailed by continued rivalry in space.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hussein Under Fire

King Hussein's plan for a semi-autonomous Palestinian state on the West Bank, linked to Jordan, has been attacked by Arab leaders as a sellout to Israel and by the Israelis as an obstacle to peace. Somebody must be mistaken.

Both reactions are, in fact, premature. In their present state the Hussein proposals fall far short of the comprehensive peace initiative that was forecast. But they do offer a possible framework for settlement of the central issue in dispute—the fate of the Palestinians.

The real test of the viability of the new Jordanian formula should lie with the people most concerned—the 620,000 Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank. If in forthcoming municipal elections the West Bankers reject the king's candidates, the Hussein plan would obviously become a dead letter. If, however, residents of the West Bank indicate support for Hussein's federal union,

the way would finally be open for Israeli negotiations with an Arab state that could truly claim to represent the wishes of the Palestinians. Though the outcome of such negotiations is unpredictable, any agreement achieved under conditions of Jordanian-Palestinian unity would certainly be more reliable from Israel's viewpoint than piecemeal settlements with quarrelling neighbors.

This prospect is naturally alarming to the Palestinian guerrilla chiefs and other Arab extremists who want no peace with Israel at all. Yet any move that might help settle the Palestinian issue on terms acceptable to most Palestinians should be welcomed by those Arab leaders genuinely desirous of an end to conflict. In this regard, Egypt's slavish echo of the guerrilla denunciation of Hussein's plan throws into deeper question the sincerity of President Sadat's expressed desire to reach a lasting peace with the Israelis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Brezhnev on Foreign Affairs

Mr. Brezhnev's speech on foreign affairs looks like an attempt to define his position before receiving Mr. Nixon. He seems uneasy. His tense but tidy relationship with Washington has been replaced by a potentially unstable triangle since Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking, and old Russian fears of encirclement have been revived. Mr. Brezhnev therefore gropes for the right com-

promise between conciliation and defiance, between the "firm refusal to imperialism's aggressive designs" and the "constructive approach to ripe problems."

The mixture is familiar but the flavor is sharper than before, and one gets the impression Mr. Brezhnev is having as much difficulty gauging American intentions as the Americans have in gauging his.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

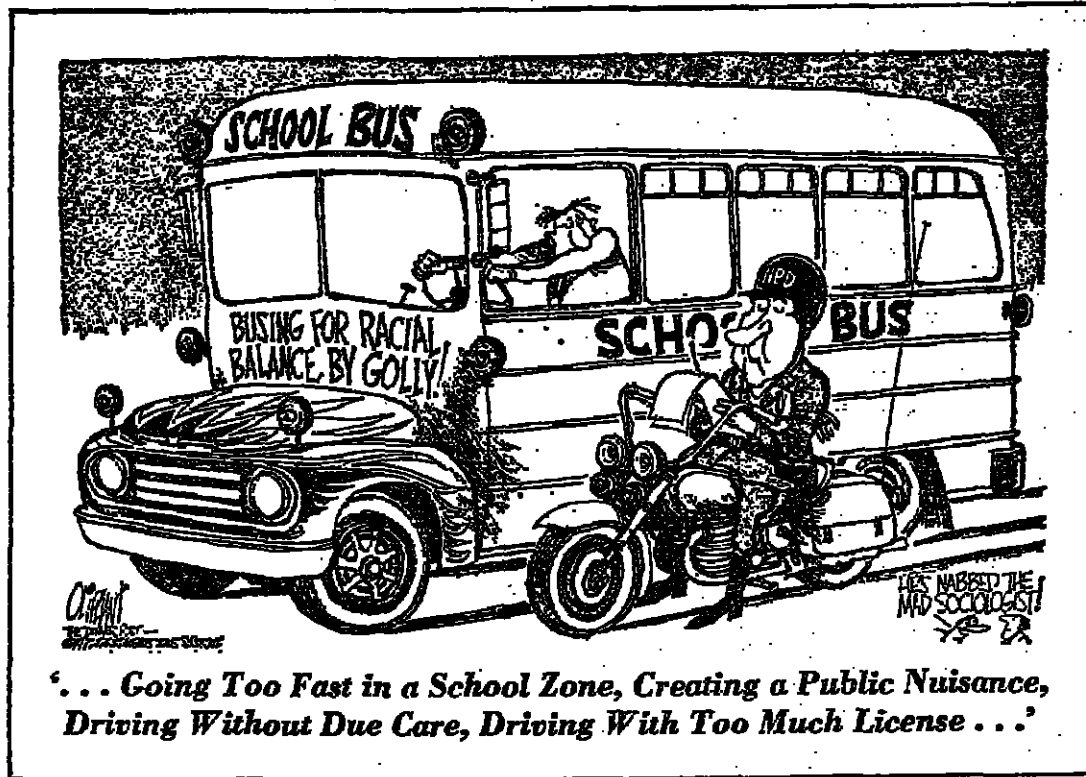
March 24, 1897

LONDON—Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebration in June and the immense prices that are being offered for seats to view the procession in the West End are already exciting much interest. The fact that the procession will also pass through South London seems likely to cause a great deal of hardship in that district, many landlords having given their tenants notice to quit in order to be able to let their houses for large sums on the day of the procession.

Fifty Years Ago

March 24, 1922

NEW YORK—Mr. William McCarthy, a Civil War veteran, living on his pension in a small cottage at New Rochelle, and his sister, Mrs. Helen O'Connell, eighty years of age, living in the Bronx, have received word that they divided half the estate left by their brother Timothy McCarthy. He was a mining developer and died in Spokane leaving an estate that may total \$40,000,000. The other half of the estate is divided between his two sisters who are now living in Ireland.



... Going Too Fast in a School Zone, Creating a Public Nuisance, Driving Without Due Care, Driving With Too Much License ...

An Old Chinese Custom

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—China is a land of custom. It is a land of custom in current American history but it is doubtful if President Nixon or any of his entourage brought back from their Peking picnic even a hint of an old Chinese custom certainly abandoned by the Maoist regime. This is the habit of punishing those who seek anonymously to charge others with wrongdoing and of refusing to punish those so charged, even if guilty, because their accusers preferred to remain unknown.

In this day of mechanical eavesdropping, electronic surveillance, wire-tapping and computer detection, to say nothing of anonymous informers or xeroxed copies of private documents, the philosophical intention of this curious practice is worth pondering.

The fact that the Chinese themselves, now dwelling in a centralized, dictatorially regulated state, quite clearly no longer follow their own old rule, does not detract from its interest. According to Ts'ing Ts'ing Lee, the great Manchu code of law, as translated by Sir George Thomas Staunton and published in London in 1810:

The Code

"Any person who addresses and presents an information and complaint to an officer of government, containing direct criminal charges against a particular individual, without having inserted therein his (the informant's) proper name and family name, shall, although the charges should prove true, be punished with death, by being strangled at the usual place."

"Whenever any such anonymous information or complaint is discovered it shall be immediately burned or otherwise destroyed; and if the person who accidentally finds such a document, instead of so doing, presents it to a magistrate or some other office of government, he shall be punished with 80 blows."

"Any officer of government who, nevertheless, takes upon himself to act upon any such anonymous information and complaint, shall be punishable with 100 blows; and no person, whether accused justly or not, shall be liable to be in any case convicted or punished on the ground of anonymous charges."

John M. Suss, a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court, to whom I am indebted for this intriguing information and an introduction to Sir George's impressive translation, points out that this discussion of "anonymous information" comes in section CCXXXIII of the 1740 edition of the Ta Ts'ing Li Law.

Suss believes the Manchu code embodied that of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The Ming had based much of their law on that of the Han (202 B.C.-A.D. 220) and the Han represented an extension of the Chin (221 B.C.-207 A.D.).

"To me," Suss writes, "this is very striking law, especially in view of the practice of American investigative agencies... during the more than seven years that I have been extensively researching legal history I have encountered very few laws as remarkable, comparatively speaking, as this. To punish anonymous com-

plaints and officials acting on anonymous complaints while firing guilty anonymously accused offenders is striking.

"It clashes directly with American practice (and seemingly with that of the West generally) of honoring and acting on anonymous complaints. Hence, were similar laws in effect in the United States, anonymous complainants filing an information with the government charging another with a crime and also many of our government officials, especially those in the investigative agencies, would be punishable."

The idea is fascinating. Undoubtedly a good deal of information used in U.S. legal procedures or in measuring the capacities of both public servants and private citizens derives, at times, from anonymous sources. While it is unwise to insist that such informants should be "strangled" while accomplices are "punished with 80 blows," it is healthy to contemplate that the victim of anonymity merits at least some kind of protection.

The technical weapons which can intrude upon individual or even official privacy are so effective nowadays that it is worth serious consideration whether our legal system is not in need of some adjustment.

The fact that Mao Ts'ing-tung scrapped a code some 22 centuries old does not automatically preclude the desirability that we might examine the intentions of that same code, even if we ignore its precise application. Surely the anonymous informant is at least as active in today's United States as he was in the era of Chin.

Mrs. Meir's Newest Worry

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Although Israel's public mood toward President Nixon is more euphoric today than at any time since he took office, Israeli fears of a U.S. Soviet deal at the expense of Israel during Mr. Nixon's mission to Moscow now threaten to undermine that surface harmony.

The mere existence of these fears in fact is beginning to corrode the remarkably warm relations established between the President and Israeli Premier Golda Meir during their long, private conversation here in December, details of which are still a White House secret.

What Mrs. Meir now wants is assurance that President Nixon will bar any Middle East agreement with Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders during his week of summit talks in May.

Considering the fact that Mrs. Meir has now extracted virtually everything she asked from the President, including a new batch of Phantom fighter bombers and other advanced military technology to guarantee Israel's continuing superiority over the Arabs, this desire to keep the Middle East off the Nixon-Brezhnev agenda is angering the President's foreign policy advisers.

Raise the Topic

"If the Russians raise the Middle East with the President," one told us dryly, "the President will talk no matter what they want in Tel Aviv."

Actually, administration experts see little if any chance of a deal with Moscow to break the deadlock that finds Israel still in control of all Arab lands seized five years ago. But the Israelis, always terrified by the specter of a settlement "imposed" on them by the great powers, sharply disagree on grounds that Moscow has a major card to play and strong incentive to play it: acceptance of a settlement along the lines of the "Rogers plan" first unveiled in late 1969.

The Russians dismissed the Rogers plan out of hand, but U.S. strategists now believe Moscow regrets that hasty turn-down. Calling for complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula, the Rogers plan was also totally unacceptable to Israel. It still is.

The Soviet incentive, in Israeli eyes, is obvious and that is Moscow's increasing need to sat-

isfy its Arab clients by bringing about Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula.

Soviet prestige has been steadily declining within the Arab world, with two major setbacks: The humiliating failure of a Soviet-backed Communist coup d'état in Sudan last year; and the highly visible Soviet help to India in the India-Pakistan war last winter. Arab states, led by Egypt, were bitter that the Russians found it possible to help India achieve what it wanted in South Asia, but for almost five years have been powerless to help the Arabs achieve a return of the conquered Arab territories.

According to this Israeli scenario, Soviet leaders might boldly offer President Nixon a plan to reduce the estimated 14,000 Soviet military technicians and advisers now in Egypt as an inducement for Mr. Nixon to resume the discarded Rogers plan. If any such arrangement were hatched in Moscow, it would remove one of the earlier Soviet objections—the fact that the Rogers plan carried a "Made in Washington" label.

The Nixon administration reaction to these Israeli suspicions is extreme irritation. No matter how ephemeral a Nixon-Brezhnev agreement on the Middle East may be, Mr. Nixon's top advisers deeply resent any effort by Israel to limit his freedom of negotiation at the Moscow summit.

Museum Policies

May I comment on Irvin Hersey's reply (ET March 18) to my letter (ET March 13).

The International Council of Museums, of course, recognizes that the legal basis for the prevention of illicit export of cultural property must rest with the country of origin. The very existence of national laws is the proof that there is concern for the protection of this material and is also proof of the reaction to the plunder of the past.

However, the onus for the prevention of such traffic may well shift in the near future with the realization of the UNESCO convention for the "prevention of the illicit export and import of cultural property" currently before the United States and other governments.

On these legal grounds alone, museums would do well to re-examine their acquisition policies. But of greater concern to the museum profession is that it command the respect of society by functioning according to certain defined moral and scientific standards. The documentation to which I refer should, whatever the legal situation, relate to the scientific origin of the object, the place where it was found, the conditions under which it was found and its relationship to other objects and relevant associated site information; in short, its context within the human situation. Apart from that, inherent in its possible physical beauty, only with such documentation can an object have any real meaning within a museum. Mr. Hersey's reaction suggests that he is

neither an archaeologist nor an ethnologist.

With the present circumstances a total ban on the export of cultural property naturally encourages illicit activity and looting is concerned to see that provision for legal transfer is established, thus providing for exchange and cooperation between museums. I am not sure that the specific outline procedures for this in the knowledge that sites can only be fully protected with a policy of active scientific research. I see no reason why a percentage of the funding spent on purchasing or in granting fiscal relief to donors could not be employed in such alternative cooperation, to the benefit of all museums, and all mankind.

NORMAN FRIGDEN,
Asst. Director, ICOM.

Paris.

Lewis Critic

Regarding the article by Anthony Lewis "The Real Majority" (ET March 14), seldom has one man and one newspaper been so partial. Your continued allowance for the diatribe of Mr. Lewis to appear in your paper is the proof of this. As Mr. Lewis is pushing for majority rule, by the leftist liberal minority or as Mr. Lewis moves against the grain of thinking of the American people, as Mr. Lewis keeps publishing socialist, Marxist doctrine from Barry Commoner to change the world, his articles represent a journalist's paranoia. Let Mr. Lewis find something worthwhile to report rather than

Muskie's Illinois Strategy Key to Nomination?

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO—The Illinois primary result has given Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine the biggest victory of his presidential campaign, and with it, so many of his advisers believe, the key to a strategy that may enable him to wrest the Democratic nomination from the former Vice-President, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Returns from the slow count of delegate contests in Tuesday's voting have showed that Muskie had beaten Sen. George S. McGovern by a two-vote margin in their head-to-head contest for convention votes.

That victory, along with Muskie's better than 2-to-1 victory over ex-senator Eugene J. McCarthy in the separate nonbinding presidential preference poll, continued a pattern of victories for the Maine senator over various liberal challengers in all the early presidential primaries.

Muskie advisers—including the chairman of his Illinois campaign, Angelo Geacaris—said that the way is now open, beginning in the April 4 Wisconsin primary, for Muskie to consolidate liberal support for an eventual showdown with Humphrey, the man they expect to emerge as the favorite "old guard" Democratic element.

Carrying Weight

Geacaris's views carry weight with Muskie now, because the Illinois campaign he managed and financed is the first contest in a primary or state convention this year where the outcome has lived up to Muskie's hopes and expectations.

Virtually complete, unofficial tabulations indicated Muskie delegates won 59 seats and McGovern supporters 14 in Tuesday's heavy voter turnout. The other 27 delegates chosen Tuesday were running as uncommitted, mainly in Chicago districts where neither presidential contender challenged candidates backed by the city mayor, Richard J. Daley.

Daley—who was defeated in two major local contests on the primary ballot—had a 10-minute telephone talk with Muskie early Wednesday morning, which Muskie aides described as "very friendly." The mayor is widely expected to swing his support behind Muskie if the contest comes down to a Muskie-Humphrey choice.

In the separate "popularity contest," Muskie defeated McCarthy, the unsuccessful 1960 contender, by a 63-to-37 percent margin.

McCarthy, who had campaigned here for three weeks and had mounted a major radio-television blitz, called his showing a "significant victory" and pledged to remain in the race in later primaries.

But a jubilant Muskie, rebounding from his dismal fourth-place finish with 9 percent of the vote in Florida a week earlier, told his Illinois supporters, "I can't remember when anything has given me such a lift."

The dimensions of the victory on both halves of the ballot exactly matched the targets set before the contest by campaign chairman Geacaris—the Chicago lawyer and restaurant executive who headed the Muskie drive here.

Strong Showing

Muskie's strong showing against the liberal favorites of 1968, McCarthy and McGovern, seems certain to strengthen a strategic decision which has been gradually forming since the Florida primary—a strategy which Geacaris put on paper for Muskie's reading Wednesday.

In essence, it is designed to consolidate liberal support behind Muskie for an eventual showdown with Humphrey for the nomination.

The logic of the plan—and its

yet unproven assumptions—runs like this:

In every test so far—New Hampshire, Florida and now Illinois—Muskie has drawn more votes than any of the other candidates with a claim to liberal support—McGovern, McCarthy, Mayor John V. Lindsay, and Rep. Shirley Chisholm. The only other candidates to finish ahead of him in Florida were men who are to his right—Humphrey, Sen. Henry M. Jackson and Gov. George C. Wallace.

On the assumption that Wallace will be unable to duplicate his Florida plurality victory in Wisconsin or any other Northern primary state, and on the future assumption that in the next round of primaries Humphrey will capture from Jackson the united backing of the more conservative members of the party, the task for Muskie in the next three primaries is to unite as much of the liberal support for his camp as he can.

What is critical in Wisconsin, under this theory, is not that Muskie beat Humphrey, the early favorite there, but that he finish a "strong second," well ahead of McGovern, Lindsay and the other liberals listed on the ballot. Wallace's showing is not important, so long as he does not win, this theory holds.

Wisconsin is likely to be the end of the line for Lindsay, Muskie's strategists believe, unless he can contrive to beat McGovern's well-organized volunteer effort in that state.

Because Lindsay has already been sharply critical of Humphrey in Wisconsin, and is considered a potential Muskie ally, Muskie's New York organization has delayed making public any of the senator's major support in Lindsay's home state and city. "We don't want to embarrass John," one strategist said. "We hope to have him with us."

Again, if these assumptions prove valid, the Muskie strategists would hope to have their "final showdown" with McGovern in April 25 Massachusetts Democratic primary. Winning that test in what is acknowledged to be perhaps the most liberal state in the country would validate Muskie's claim to liberal support and effectively end McGovern as a major factor in the late primaries.

Then, Muskie might reasonably hope to unite strong support from issue-oriented liberal Democrats with the appeal he demonstrated both here and in New Hampshire to suburban, Catholic, working-class Democrats, in the showdown primaries against Humphrey. Those tests would likely start on May 2 in Ohio and continue on May 16 in Michigan and on June 6 in California, perhaps carrying over until the last primary on June 20 in New York.

Specific Proposals

To make the strategy work, his advisers believe, Muskie must do what he promised in his victory speech here Tuesday night: "Come up with specific proposals for change" that convince Democrats, liberals, Catholics and working-class Democrats, in the showdown primaries, that Muskie is not just a liberal, but a liberal who can end the war, cutting defense and space spending and stimulating the economy, Muskie has suffered from the impression that his views on the issues are vague and bland.

Responding to this realization, Muskie on Tuesday drew a sharp contrast between his position and Humphrey's on the space shuttle, and the anti-ballistic missile. He is expected in Wisconsin also to contrast his steady opposition to President Nixon's and Wallace's busing views with Humphrey's acknowledged switch on that issue since the Florida voting.

The second challenge to Muskie in making the new strategy work is the organization problem that has plagued his campaign since January. Observers noted Wednesday that the Illinois campaign, which was the first to achieve Muskie's objective, was also the first where local leaders were allowed by the senator's Washington staff to take almost complete responsibility for financing and managing the effort.

Whether this lesson is heeded in Wisconsin and later states remains to be seen.

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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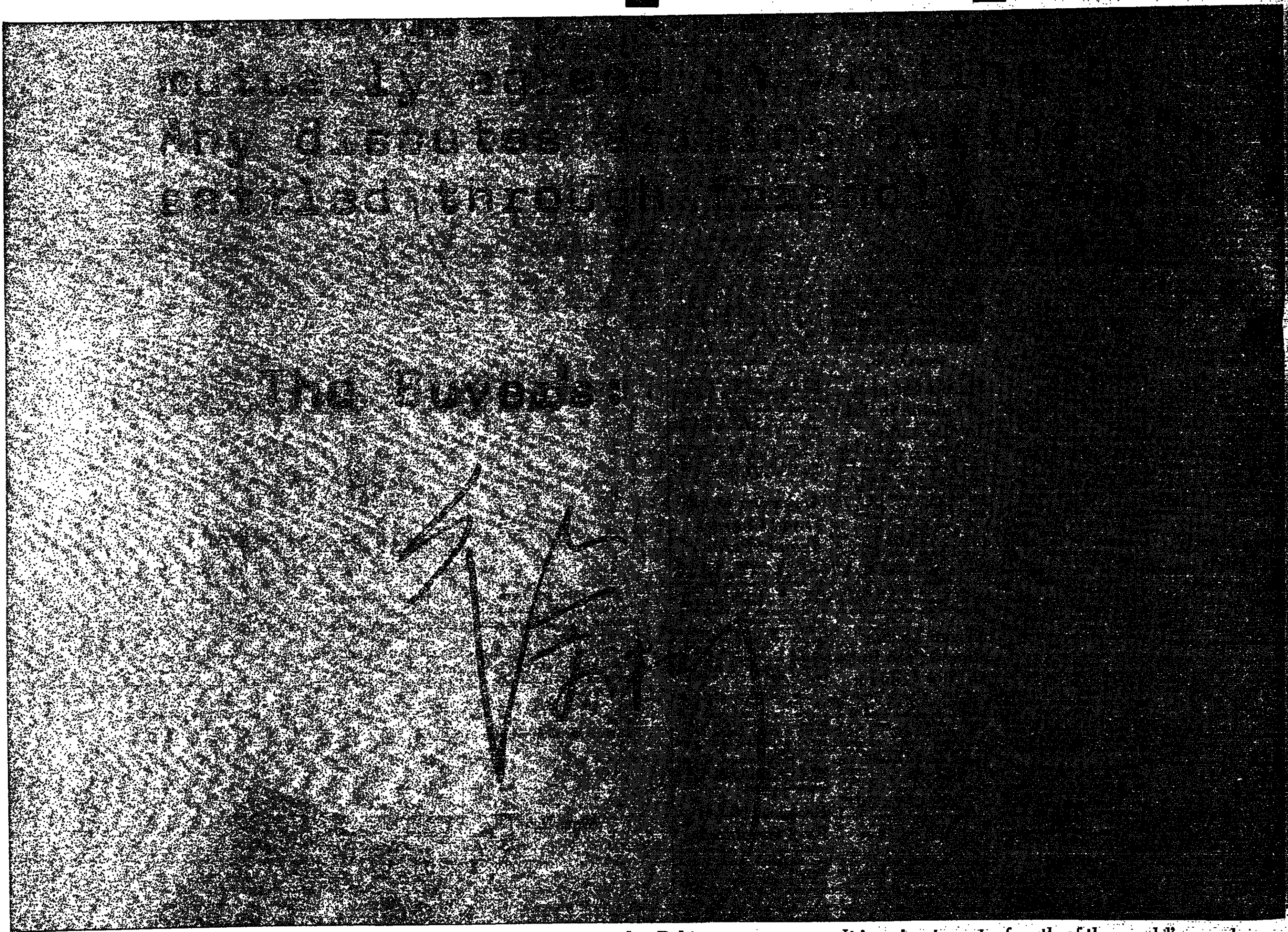
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FASHION Looking In on Accessories

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 23 (IHT).—If you want to meet Catherine Deneuve, Princess Paola or Mrs. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, go to Fabrice.

Fabrice is the hottest boutique in Paris. It started 10 years ago when a bright young woman, Jackie Riss, opened her first shop on Boulevard Saint Michel "to sell the little nothings I was doing." A former Beaux-Arts student, Miss Riss was, at the time, fascinated with ceramics. She then switched to hand-painted silks "which I sold to Chanel and other couturiers." But what made Fabrice famous was costume jewelry.

With a second shop, a real home-in-the-wall at 54 Rue Bonaparte, "the busiest 20 square meters in Paris," Miss Riss had her first big success three years ago when she revived the choker. All MacGraw posed for a Mademoiselle



Jackie Riss amid her creations—jewelry and crocheted bonnets.

cover wearing an embroidered, parma velvet choker from Fabrice. After the choker, Fabrice kept scoring. There were little gold hearts ("We sold them by the thousands"), butterflies ("We had them two years before Saint-Laurent"), elephant jewelry and plain rings of semi-precious stones.

Fabrice came up with a ring combination, which soon replaced the Cartier status symbol of three rings of different shades of gold. This is one gold ring between two jade ones. Now, Miss Riss is on a 1930 kick, epitomized in massive ivory bracelets and necklaces.

A few months ago, she outgrew her second shop. Now there is a third one at 26 Rue Bonaparte. The merchandise and the shop (like a black-mirrored box) have a charm all their own. The show

windows are little tableaux with jewelry arranged on miniature period furniture (*meubles de mai-trise*—samples made by 18th-century furniture makers). The other day, there was a multicolored necklace draped over a miniature handwood rocking chair. Now, there is a tiny bistro table and three chairs.

Miss Riss, whose brilliant smile and Maserati gold key ring suggest the sweet smell of success, has a seemingly disorganized way of working. In her back shop, there are baskets of screaming red poppies (she also revived the corsage), bunches of cherries, marabout bones, piles of bonnets and, in the middle of it all, a beautiful fresh bouquet.

Method But her method is simple. She mixes regular antiques (although she does not go much further

back than 1925) and her own adaptations and copies. Right now, she has a collection of genuine 1925 perfume bottles, each a gaudily painted porcelain head. She has also just bought a series of "Blue Angel" cigarette holders of ivory, tortoise and mother of pearl.

Fabrice also started the fad for crocheted bonnets. Miss Riss's are embroidered with multicolored wool. All MacGraw and Mrs. Chaban-Delmas have each bought dozens of them.

Other famous customers include Jane Birkin, who likes only antique jewelry; Urraca, Andres, who was first with Fabrice's wild hair tooth (worn as a necklace); and Elga Andersen, who collects rings. Others are Empress Farah of Iran, Mrs. Claude Arpels (of Van Cleef and Arpels) and, of all people, the diamond queen, Elizabeth Taylor.

DUBLIN FESTIVAL A Week for the Irish Playwrights

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DUBLIN, March 23 (IHT).—The Dublin festival, which began with a broad display of imported plays, has gone native with a vengeance in its second and final week. It now offers, among other things, an Irish "Hamlet" (at the Gaiety) in which the scene has been shifted from the Danish court to the Emerald Isle. One may wonder why, but the line, "Something is rotten in the state of Ireland," draws loud laughter.

At the Abbey, "The White House," a new play by Thomas Murphy, is considered the most promising of the younger Irish dramatists, has been carefully staged and effectively cast by Vincent Dowling. A somber study of the pernicious spiritual ailments that attack provincial life, the play is set during the first of its two acts, in a small-town barroom where a group of local malcontents gather nightly to quench their thirst and to discourse maliciously on their dismal defeats. They refer constantly to a former community leader, a certain J.J., now reportedly sunk into dipsomania and premature senility because of his wife's death and the death of his elegant hotel, the White House. A decade before he had sought to instill a sense of urgency in his fellow townsmen, advising them to follow his example and shake off their destructive delusions.

The second act takes place nine years earlier on the day that President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. The much-mentioned quondam live wire, J.J., is preparing the opening of his modernistic tavern and is in a whirlwind of activity. He hears a remarkable resemblance to President Kennedy and trades on this heavily, imitating the mannerisms of his model, quoting at length from the 1961 inaugural address and seeking to reflect the glory of the popular public image. He is, however, just a bold comical beneath his mask and, when the news of the President's death arrives, he realizes that he has lost his last game.

Some Dublin critics have complained that Murphy has written his play backwards by placing what is actually an epilogue at the beginning. At a press conference, he refused this charge, remarking that he has never been "a what-will-happen-next" playwright. His first act with the spiteful exchanges of the play



Dan O'Herry
... "The White House."

humor. The glibness of the assembled has been caught by a perceptive ear and serves as an intriguing introduction. The motives of the hostful J.J. are a bit baffling. The author has not made it sufficiently clear in the second act that his protagonist already has learned of Kennedy's death and is making a desperate last stand.

Dan O'Herry's portrait of the crumbling provincial messiah is entirely convincing. Make-up has transformed him into a striking replica of the late President. There is excellent support by the Abbey company. But the script would benefit by severe editing and a tightening of pace. It is, as it stands, both diffuse and over-extended.

Brendan Behan's last and unfinished play, "Richard's Cork Leg," is having its world premiere at the Abbey's studio theater, the Peacock. It is wisely billed as "an entertainment" for of play there is very little. It seems unlikely that Behan left more than a sketchy outline and perhaps a few completed scenes. Alan Simpson, the director, is credited with the revision. He has also supplied additional material.

It begins in a Dublin cemetery where the Blue Shirts (an Irish fascist organization of the 1930s) of whose members fought with Franco's forces in the Spanish Civil War) are to attend a memorial service for their fallen. Two agents of a left-wing society, disguised as blind beggars, have come to disrupt the meeting and encounter a pair of prostitutes

who, emulating what they have heard is the Turkish custom, intend to ply their trade in the graveyard. The second half moves the action to the home of a staunch Protestant down-sizer who ridiculously preaches puritanism—"our reports inform us that sex is once more at work in this island"—and Anglo-Irish unity.

The Dubliners, a popular band of minstrels, interpret the Behan ballads, several of which are hilarious. There is "I Am Lady Chatterley's Lover," intoned to the melody of Mgar's first "Trump and circumstance" march ("Land of Hope and Glory") and some comments on the "Kenny Report" as the lyrics of an Irish jig. As an entertainment "Richard's Cork Leg" with some flashes of Behan's sharp wit is jury stuff, but as a play it is a shambles.

At midnight at the Peacock, Ulick O'Connor, author of Behan's biography, presents a one-man show in which, clad byronically, he reminisces about the gaudy Dublin playboy-poet and recites from the latter's autobiographical accounts. There is a touching recollection of his confinement, his witty responses to American interviewers on television and his return to Ireland. It is a first-rate performance.

The work of another gifted and beloved Dublin figure is the source of a diverting intimate revue at the Eblana. Entitled "Crusken Lawn," it was drawn from The Irish Times columns of Flann O'Brien who adopted the pen-name Myles na Gopaleen, the roughish hero of Bouduin's famous melodrama, "The Colleen Bawn" (afterwards the libretto of that light opera favorite, "The Lily of Killarney").

O'Brien, who died in 1966, had a savage satirical wit and a bizarre literary style, so brilliant that it was praised by James Joyce. It may be sampled in his novels, "At Swim-Two-Birds" and "The Third Policeman." This clever revue will probably whet the playgoers' appetite for a second helping from O'Brien's newspaper essays. His mockery of cliché may remind one of Frank Sullivan's burlesques of pat phrases, but the O'Brien irony is deeper and far richer. Fergus Linehan has skillfully adapted selections from the Myles na Gopaleen columns to fit the revue sketch form and the result is a unique and lively show.

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 23 (IHT).—This is how reviewers rate new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

"Children! Children!" at the Ritz Theater, described as "a new thriller by Jack Horrikan," elicited "Horror! Horror!" from Clive Barnes in The Times. "It has all the tension of a deflated balloon waiting for the final pin," he says. "It is happily short. The briefest play on Broadway if it needs a quote." William Glover, reporting for AP, also gave the play low marks. It "relies so much on that old stunt of speaking up on someone in the dark and barking 'Boo!' that it becomes another Broadway boo-boo." Glover praised leading lady Gwen Verdon for her "endearing sincerity." Barnes said, "The acting of the entire cast—including, I fear, Miss Verdon—was so in-

describably bad that I do not intend to attempt to describe it." Joseph Hardy directed.

"The Web and the Rock" is based on Thomas Wolfe's posthumous novel, published in 1939, the year after the novelist's death. In The Times, Clive Barnes describes the production as "a courageous attempt to come to dramatic terms with a formidable novel, and although I cannot feel it fully succeeds, it is an interesting and worthwhile attempt." He adds, it has "some of the most literate—and, less happily, literary—writing in New York now." However, according to AP critic William Glover, Dolores Sutton's adaptation has turned one of Wolfe's "sprawling but powerful novels... into a sprawling and futile play." Jose Ferrer directed at Off-Broadway's Theater de Lys.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1972

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Hardcore Jobless Up U.K. Lures Investors

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—British unemployment topped the million mark for the third straight month in March with no sign the nation's worst labor crisis since World War II was easing, official figures released today showed.

The Employment Ministry said 1,014,511 persons were out of work this month.

Although this was a drop of 606,758 over February, when figures were temporarily swelled by layoffs caused by the coal miners' strike which strangled power to factories, the hardcore of completely unemployed persons was 959,456, it reported.

This was an increase of 300 over last month. Normally there is a seasonal drop of 13,000 in unemployment totals between February and March.

Despite faint hopes in the last two months that the worst was past, the high figures are certain to bring Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government under renewed trade union and left-wing fire.

The only encouraging signs were a sharp increase in the number of job vacancies—up 13,151 this month to 157,656—and a drop in the number of layoffs—18,000 in February compared to 23,000 the month before.

The Department of Employment said the seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Britain alone (excluding Northern Ireland) at mid-March amounted to 3.9 percent of the work force, up 0.1 percent from a month earlier. The figure for Northern Ireland was 7.9 percent, up 0.2 percent.

British Firms to Report Per-Share Earnings

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—The disclosure of per-share earnings for quoted companies on a uniform basis will become standard accounting practice in Britain and the Republic of Ireland from January 1973, accounting groups said today.

They said that, where appropriate, fully-diluted per-share earnings figures also will be stated. At present, many companies do not report per-share profit.

LONDON, March 23 (NTT).—The government eased exchange control regulations yesterday, making it possible for foreign-owned companies to borrow money here for investment in Britain. Previously, such companies had to borrow investment funds abroad and bring them into the country.

The regulations affect two kinds of concerns. British companies owned by foreigners may now borrow sterling without limit for new direct investments, provided such investments are made in areas designated by the government as depressed.

In addition, subsidiaries in Britain of companies directly owned by EEC residents may borrow sterling for investment anywhere in Britain.

Privileges Extended
 The same privilege is extended to subsidiaries of companies owned by residents of Denmark and Norway. These countries, like Britain, will join the Common Market next January.

The relaxation of the controls represents a subtle shift in economic priorities. When Britain's balance-of-payments position was weak, the government gave priority to bringing in foreign capital. Now, with record official reserves of \$5.9 billion and a current account surplus of \$2.47 billion in 1971, the payments position is strong but employment has slumped. Thus, the government is trying to make it easier for companies to develop new jobs here, particularly in such depressed areas as Scotland, the north of England and Wales.

Further indications of Britain's strong payments position are changes in regulations affecting outward flows of capital. Beginning today, U.K. companies making direct investments in the EEC and in Denmark and Norway will be able to use their foreign earnings to invest up to \$1 million in any project in any one year.

Previously, the sum that could be used was one-fourth that amount and it had to be invested in an industry that would encourage Britain's exports and thereby improve its trade balance.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

RCA to Market Color TV Recorder

RCA Corp. has developed a system which allows home viewers to record and play back regular broadcast programs and TV home movies over existing color TV sets without receiver modification. The company says Bell & Howell and Magnavox also plan to market products based on the new system. The Selecta Vision system will play pre-recorded tapes, will record and play back off-the-air TV programs, and with a home TV camera will record and play home movies.

Japan-Europe Container Service

Japan Container Transport of Japan says it and the Soviet firm V-O Soyuzmash have agreed on a container transport service between Japan and Europe via the trans-Siberian railway. JCT plans to begin the service April 1. It will take longer than the present sea route service, but will cut shipment costs by about 20 percent, JCT says. The service is expected to handle 4,000 containers a year.

German-Soviet Pipe-Gas Pact Seen

Negotiations on a new agreement under which Mannesmann, of West Germany, would sell over 800,000 tons of large-diameter steel pipe to the Soviet Union for natural gas deliveries to Germany's Ruhr area are nearing completion, industry sources report. The value of the steel pipe contract has not been disclosed, but it is likely to exceed 1 billion marks (\$315 million). Ruhr area last year contracted for 4 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas annually in addition to 3 billion cubic meters annually contracted for in January, 1970, over a 20-year period. But, as in the 1970 contract, the Russians are

understood to have made execution of this plan subject to agreement on tube deliveries by Mannesmann. Under the 1970 agreement, 1.2 million tons of steel pipe were ordered from Mannesmann.

Tobacco Firms Discuss Cooperation

Carters of Britain reports it and three other tobacco companies are holding talks on coordinating their interests. The other companies are Martin Brinkmann, of West Germany; Turmac Tobacco, of the Netherlands; and the British Rothmans of Pall Mall. Carters says the move is prompted by the expected entry of Britain into the Common Market.

Bell Develops Solid-State TV Camera

Bell Telephone says it has developed a solid-state television camera that it claims is potentially superior to existing video cameras. The announcement comes a week after RCA Corp. said it had developed a solid-state TV camera which could eventually be as small as a wrist-watch. Bell says its solid-state technology could lead to small, simple, inexpensive video cameras that operate on low power and avoid many problems of present cameras.

Merrill Lynch, British Bank in Link

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the largest U.S. brokerage firm, and Brown Shipley Holdings Ltd., a British merchant bank, plan to form a new bank to be based in London. It will conduct a general banking business designed to broaden the scope of the international financing services now provided by each firm. Share capital will be divided equally by the two parties and the initial paid-up capital will be about \$2 million.

Revenue Gains Upset U.S. Budget Plans

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The \$38.8-billion deficit in the administration's current budget is starting to fade as the government's withholding-tax collections mount and federal spending threatens to lag.

That is basically bad news, officials say, noting that in his January budget message President Nixon emphatically defended the near-record deficit for the year

ending June 30 as "necessary" to stimulate the economy.

Administration strategists say some of the red ink that might be avoided in this fiscal year probably would spill over to swell the \$35.5-billion deficit planned for the year starting July 1, which might be good or bad.

What especially concerns administration men is the major reason their deficit projection is shrinking: Individuals are allow-

ing unnecessarily large amounts of income tax to be withheld from their checks, thus retarding the consumer-spending growth officials have been counting on to expand output and reduce unemployment.

So far, it appears that over-withholding is the major reason revenues are running about \$1 billion a month above expectations, they say, noting that another \$2.5 billion would be lost if the current deficit is Congress fails to enact a revenue sharing with state and local governments according to the President's schedule.

Meanwhile, Democrats on Capitol Hill expressed doubt that spending will surge as strongly as the administration has projected. In its annual report, the Joint Economic Committee majority notes that the budget shows a jump of about \$25 billion in the seasonally-adjusted annual rate of federal outlays in the current half year, to be followed by only a \$4-billion increase in the second half.

"It is questionable whether the proposed expenditure pattern can, in fact, be achieved," the panel says, warning about "large and poorly-timed changes in fiscal stimulus. The administration expectation that 'the private sector will pick up the main burden of stimulus,' it says, 'is based far more on hopes than on any tangible evidence.'"

The committee majority, which describes the overall economic outlook as "far from satisfactory," calls also for the Federal Reserve Board to keep the money supply growing at around a 6 percent annual rate, for about \$10 billion of "dolphine-closing" tax reforms and for reducing unemployment to 4 percent as an "interim" goal and 3 percent as a "long-run target." The rate was 5.7 percent in February.

The points of agreement between the Republican and Democratic members were unusually few, and limited to international matters: That the government should "promptly" start monetary-reform negotiations; that the new system should "guarantee" sufficient exchange-rate flexibility; and that "any broad system of quotas" limiting imports would be harmful.

Permanent Controls Seen

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The Democratic majority recommended that the country go to a simpler but "permanent" system of wage and price controls, as the only way to "sustain non-inflationary full employment" in the future.

They sharply criticized the administration for holding out the hope that controls will be needed only for the short run, and can safely "fade away" once "inflationary expectations" disappear.

There is no way to have full employment without inflationary pressure, they wrote, and thus "price and income guidelines will continue to be needed as one aspect of a total policy."

Food Prices Soar, Pulling Index Up .5%

Other Items Stable,
Encouraging Officials

By Peter Millis

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The sharpest month's food price increase in 14 years lifted the cost of living 0.5 percent last month, the most it has gone up since last summer, the Labor Department reported today.

The administration, noting that food is largely exempt from price controls and that most other consumer prices either went down or stayed almost even, said that "the statistics . . . provide encouragement."

Eus AFL-CIO president George Meany declared that the price rise "underscores the truth" of the basic charge that his federation buried at the White House yesterday, that "the price control program is a sham."

The 0.5 percent increase in the seasonally adjusted consumer price index put the measure at 123.8, meaning that it took \$123.8 to buy what cost \$10 in 1967. The January increase was 0.7 percent.

February's rise works out to an annual rate of 6.0 percent. The department noted that in the six months before last August's wage-price freeze the index rose at an annual rate of 4.1 percent. It went up 1.7 percent during the freeze, and has risen at a rate of 4.9 percent since the freeze gave way to controls in November.

Food the Villain

The post-freeze villain has been food, and Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said today that that was true again in February.

The price of food purchased in grocery stores rose 1.9 percent for the month, the most it has gone up in any month since March, 1958.

By contrast, Mr. Stein noted, the average price of all non-food commodities actually declined 0.1 percent when seasonally adjusted, and the unadjusted cost of services rose only a modest 0.2 percent.

Hearing to Be Held

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP).—C. Jackson Grayson, chairman of the Price Commission, said today that public hearings would be held next month to look into rising food costs.

U.S. Seeks End To Capital Curbs

WAUKESHA, Wis., March 23 (AP).—The United States is "reluctantly" maintaining its restraints on private capital outflows and is "working toward" removing them, Paul Volcker, Treasury Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs, said here today.

He did not predict how soon the restraints would be removed. In Washington, administration officials said there may be some relaxation this year, but that they are not likely to be entirely swept away.

Mr. Volcker said that "since 1966 the United States actually has been a net importer of long-term private capital from Western Europe in the amount of \$4.5 billion."

He added that the United States "lavishly" buys up industries abroad in an outmoded one that has been discredited, he said.

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N.Y. Prices Advance Despite Gloomy News

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 23 (NTT).—The New York Stock Exchange counfounded Wall Street analysts today by sprinting to its biggest gain in six weeks despite a double barrier of bad news.

Blue chips and glimmers, as well as most market groups, shared in the broad advance that saw the Dow Jones Industrial average spurt 10.75 to 844.82—reaching its best level at the closing bell. Volume rose to 18.33 million shares from 15.40 million yesterday.

Before the market opening, brokers and investors read black headlines that told of three major labor leaders quitting the Pay Board. "This was an act which could conceivably threaten the Phase 2 stabilization program," noted an E.F. Hutton vice-president. The fact that the market treated this news with "amazing equanimity," he added, appeared to be constructive.

The second potentially harmful blow came with the government report that the consumer price index rose in February.

Against this backdrop, the recently somnolent glamour issues came alive to produce the following gains: Polaroid, up 5 5/8 to 123 1/8; Rite Aid, up 5 3/4 to 118 1/2; Hek, up 4 3/4 to 80 2/3; Baugh & Lomb, up 4 to 117; Honeywell, up 3 3/4 to 161 3/4; Levitz Furniture, up 3 7/8 to 142; and International Business Machines, up 4 1/2 to 332 1/4—only a few points short of its record price of 337.

Eastman Kodak, after selling at a record high of 119 2/3, finished at 118, up 2 3/4. The stock, which traded as low as 100 1/4 in February, has been recommended by at least three brokerage concerns in recent days.

Airlines, strong yesterday, continued to attract good demand. KLM climbed 1 1/4 to 33 3/8. Northwest rose 1 1/4 to 45 5/8. Flying Tiger picked up 1 1/4 to 32, with UAL Inc. up 1 1/8 to 43 7/8.

Prices also moved forward in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.19 to 27.87, while advanced outdistanced losses 636 to 303. Turnover was 4.66 million shares, up from 4.06 million yesterday.

NASDAQ actives included Liberty Home, up 2 5/8, North Central Air, up 1 1/4, Forest Oil, up 1, and Combined Insurance Co. up 5/8.

On the bond market the government sector fell more than 1 1/4 point in spots, but Federal Reserve intervention helped the Treasury bill market reverse earlier declines.

The corporate sector added about 1 1/8 point on the day in slow trading.

Company Report

Sherwin-Williams		1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	127.7	111.3	
Profits (millions)	0.18	0.95	
Per Share	0.02	0.23	
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Revenue (millions)	264.5	235.5	
Profits (millions)	4.05	2.58	
Per Share	0.86	0.38	

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"Il Caffeto Vecchio", seaside villa with its own private dock at Seccheto, Isle of Elba. This compact 6-room house was built in 1969 for its present owner. Fully furnished, ready to move into. No. 10.360.

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"Villa Seramare", also on popular Argentario at Cala Piccola. Set in 2 1/2 acres overlooking the bay, this 10-room house has 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; servants' quarters. Swimming pool. No. 10.249.

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EEC Gets Canco Anti-Trust Plan

BRUSSELS, March 23 (AP).—Continental Can Co. (Canco) formally proposed today a settlement of the EEC commission's anti-trust case against it and its European subsidiary, Europemballage, a commission source reported.

The source declined to disclose details of the proposal, which had been expected. But the company is understood to have offered to divest some of its European manufacturing facilities in order to comply with the commission's decision.

Under EEC procedures, the full nine-man commission must decide whether to accept the proposal after its staff prepares a draft ruling and a special committee of officials from the six governments is consulted. The source said this procedure could take about two months.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP).—The late of closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
March 23, 1972		
Spot, (8 per cent)	2.6089	2.6175
Belg. fr. (A)	43.75-90	43.64-68
Belg. fr. (B)	44.005-025	43.915-93
Deutsche mark	3.1760	3.1710
Danish Krona	8.3660-68	8.3692-47
Scandinavian	26.25-55	26.28-90
Fr. fr. (A)	4.935-34	4.925-35
Fr. fr. (B)	4.9350-50	4.9415-20
Swedish krona	3.1972-82	3.1973-82
Swedish krona	4.30	4.30
Yen	360.10-30	361.5-362.5
Yen	64.64-646	64.51-52
Schilling	22.05-08	22.04-07
Sw. Krona	4.7828-33	4.7800
Swiss franc	3.8690-80	3.8645-75
Yen	301.90	301.90

A—Fixed; B—Commercial.



Frank J. Cumiskey

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

IBM World Trade Corp. has reorganized into IBM Europe and a new Far East-Americas group. Frank J. Cumiskey, a former vice-president of IBM World Trade, becomes president of the Europe group, replacing Gordon R. Williamson, who is named group executive of the Far East-Americas group.

North Carolina National Bank has named George W. Campbell general manager of its London office, which will open April 4.

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A new European Banking Group.

Six important European banks announced today their decision to form a consortium for a closer collaboration. The participants of this group are:

- Banco Ambrosiano;
- Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank;
- Kreditbank;
- Williams & Glyn's Bank;
- Credit Commercial de France;
- Berliner Handelsgesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank.

This consortium is designed to allow its members to increase their fields of activity on an international basis, maintaining at the same time their entire independence and their traditional foreign correspondents.

The members of the group will seek the best possibilities of cooperation in the commercial field and banking techniques, with the view of increasing their efficiency and thus be in a position to offer a better service to customers.

This collaboration, conceived in its initial stage, to cover the Common Market countries, may gradually be extended to other parts of the world.

1972- Low	Stocks and Div. In \$.	Sts. 1965.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
14 1/2	Goldman Fr	112	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	
26 1/2	Goodrich 1	184	27 1/2	27 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	

[illegible]

52½	Hercules	25e	45	60½	61½	60½	61½
25½	Herschel	1.10	63	25½	25½	25½	25½
48½	Herschel	88	142	51	51½	51	51½

[illegible]

31½ Inland Std 2	65	34½	34½	34½	34½
77. Lamont Corp	58	11½	11½	11½	11½
15½ Insilco 70	76	16½	16½	16½	16½

40	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
41	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
42	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
43	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
44	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
45	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
46	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
47	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
48	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
49	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
50	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
51	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
52	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
53	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
54	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
55	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
56	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
57	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
58	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
59	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
60	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
61	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
62	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
63	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
64	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
65	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
66	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
67	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
68	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
69	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
70	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
71	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
72	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
73	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
74	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
75	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
76	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
77	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
78	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
79	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
80	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
81	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
82	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
83	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
84	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
85	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
86	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
87	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
88	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
89	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
90	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
91	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
92	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
93	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
94	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
95	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
96	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
97	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
98	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
99	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229
100	Inslc pAl.25	1	224	228	229	229

J-K

41	Jansen P .32	45	484	476	478
173	Jansen P .32	45	484	476	478
174	Jansen P .32	45	484	476	478
175	Jansen P .32	45	484	476	478
176	Jansen P .32	45	484	476	478
17					
178	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
179	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
180	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
181	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
182	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
183	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
184	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
185	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
186	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
187	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
188	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
189	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
190	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
191	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
192	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
193	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
194	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
195	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
196	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
197	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
198	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
199	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103
200	Jeff Pilot .88	103	103	103	103

100

هَذَا مِنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ

[illegible]

—1972— Stocks and Bonds
 High. Low. Div. Yr. % Tots: First, High Low Last, Chgs

[illegible]

Dean Witter & Co.

هَكَذَا مِنْ رَأْسِهِ

PEANUTS



B.C.



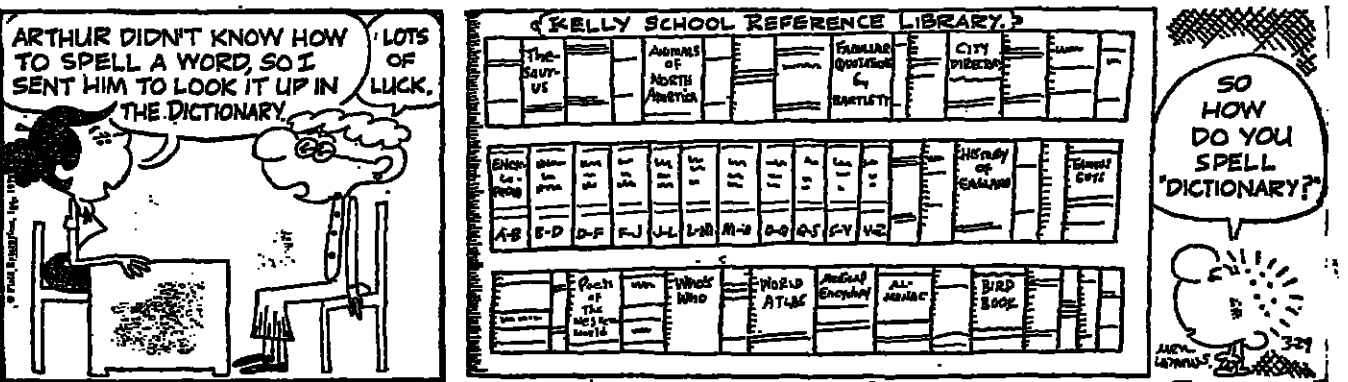
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



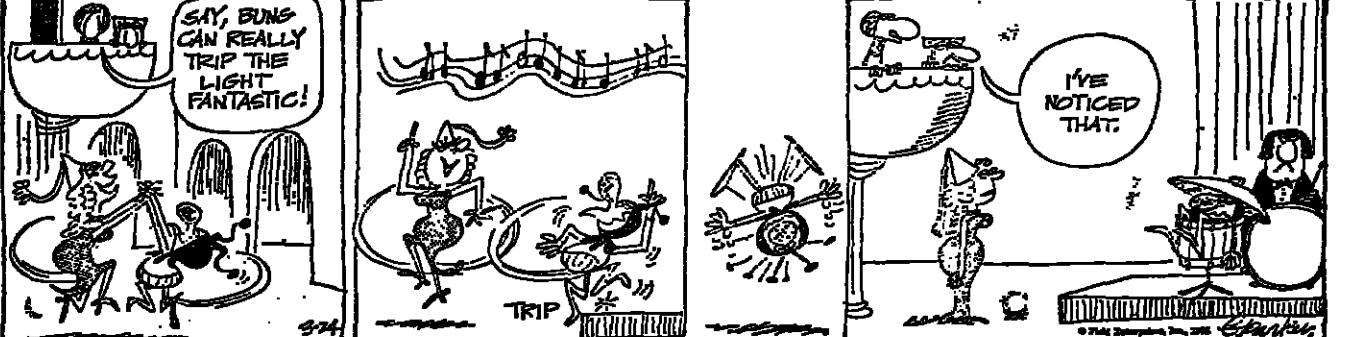
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIAZARD of ID



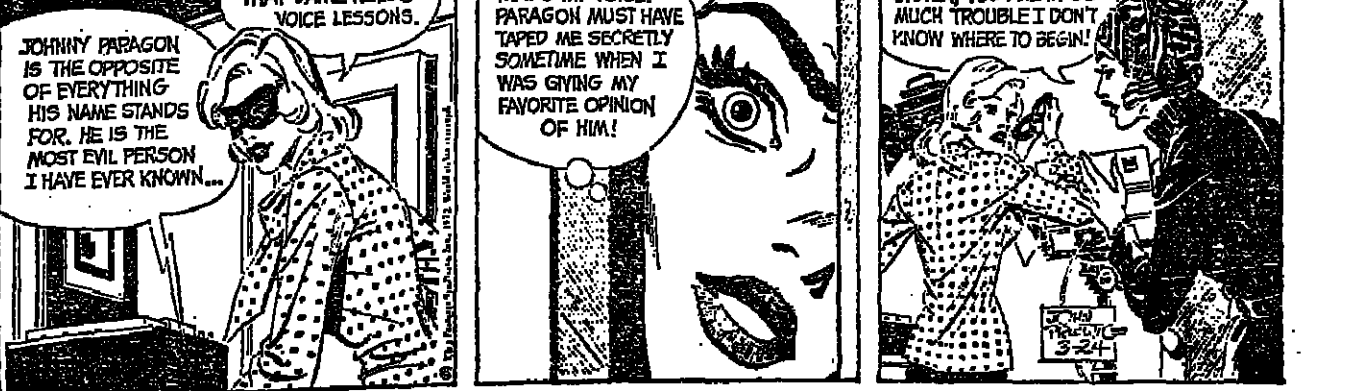
REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A neat falsecard defeated a game contract on the diagramed deal.

One would expect North-South to reach a contract of four spades and make at least 10 tricks. For the defense, the best lead would be a trump. Declarer can then be prevented from ruffing the third round of hearts.

The bidding shown was acceptable up to a point. North's decision to emphasize spades when he had to choose between rebidding hearts and rebidding spades on the third round, was a good one, and South should have raised since North's action clearly indicated a six card suit.

West led a club, and after capturing East's king with the ace, South led a spade. West alertly played the spade queen, thus giving South the impression that the spades were divided four-one.

To insure five spade tricks against the presumed holding of 10xxx with East, South had to duck and did so. The natural six spade tricks thus dwindled to five, and the contract was in jeopardy.

As South was known from the play of the first trick to hold the club queen and might also have held the ten, West could not afford to continue clubs. He shifted to the diamond four, and East took the diamond ace and returned the club two.

South ducked this, and when West won with the eight, another club lead was still unsafe. He led his remaining spade, surprising the declarer and forcing him to run dummy's remaining spades.

South was reduced to the doubleton king of hearts and a winner in each minor suit. He had to guess the heart situation. As East had already produced an ace and a king, declarer not unnaturally misguessed by running the jack of hearts. The result was down one.

NORTH
♠ AKJ953
♥ J10743
♦ Q
♣ 4

WEST (D)
♠ Q7
♥ Q98
♦ J874
♣ J853

EAST
♠ 1042
♥ A53
♦ A53
♣ K1072

SOUTH
♠ 86
♥ K6
♦ K10962
♣ AQ96

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠
Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 N.T.
Pass 3 ♠ Pass 3 N.T.
Pass Pass
West led the club three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BEAN ATLAS BRAE
LRAE MOORE BRAIL
CARLSBADCAVERMS
ESE YIDE GIVATE
BETS ABLE
STILTS ELASTIC
AERO ATTIC ANDS
SLACIENATIONAL
ALTIMETRAPESE
SETTLERS COARSE
ROLL SOIL
DEBIT SCUM LOS
YELLOWSTONEPARK
ELUL INEPT ATILI
RYES TYPES DEYS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SMIPK
TEALE
PEKUPE
LAHMYN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumble: GAUDY JOLLY HYBRID MARLIN
Answer: This stupid person ends up fat - A "DUL-LARD"

BOOKS

PRIESTS IN THE UNITED STATES:
Reflections on a Survey

By Andrew M. Greeley, Doubleday. 213 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Charles Simmons

IN March, 1969, the Catholic bishops of this country commissioned a group of sociologists to make a study of "the life and ministry of Roman Catholic priests in the United States." In the previous three years, 5 percent of the diocesan priests (that is, priests, not members of a religious order) had resigned; in addition, 3 percent would probably resign soon; 10 percent of the remainder were uncertain about their future; worse than this, recruitment for the priesthood had collapsed.

Besides these statistical facts, bishops were looking for grip on priests. Some priests were unwilling to forbid birth control; were questioning the practice of confession; giving up reading the Roman breviary; experimenting with unorthodox masses; forming close, if not sexual, ties with women, often nuns. They were criticizing Paul, who was vainly trying to close doors opened by John, forming trade unions; asking for a say in the choice of bishops, for appeal against seemingly arbitrary decisions by superiors. In a word they were doing what youth, blacks, women and homosexuals were doing; and the bishops wanted to know why.

The bishops got quite an answer in "Priests in the United States: Sociological Investigations," published last month (not the book under review here but its subject). The survey draws upon an elaborate questionnaire answered by 6,000 priests, 300 of them bishops or the equivalent in religious orders, 750 of them resigned. Besides basic information, what was sought were correspondences of such characteristics as age, family and educational background, temperament, hierarchical status, work assignments and attitudes. These correspondences were especially sought among resigned priests.

To a layman (non-sociologist, that is), the survey seems thorough, subtle, inventive, as well as correctly discreet in the sensitive areas of the investigation.

Andrew Greeley, a priest in his 40s, who has written more than 20 books and who directed the survey, took it upon himself to reflect publicly on the project: "If there is one thing I have learned as a sociologist, it is that the researcher who gets involved in controversial projects has not discharged his obligation when he has submitted a report to his client... His findings will be distorted beyond possible recognition... [They will be] misused and his own professional standing... co-opted—whether by the right or the left... and I am going to make it more difficult, to those who preface their biased decisions with 'the survey says.'"

The result of Greeley's candid, witty, amply is a too-quickly written, intelligent, repetitive, human, angry, felt, biased, effective, useful statement by a man I wouldn't want my sister to marry but I might trust the Catholic Church to. He has summarized the survey's findings and adds his own "speculations" and "recommendations." This is what makes of them, with the warning that to generalize, as one is here, is possibly to distort.

Older priests and the bishops are more conservative. The younger priests, satisfied with things as they were. So is a laity, which has not really on some its immigrant mentality. Priests are less interested in the rituals of the church. This is less Greeley's fault. Fewer priests, and to the end of changing this fact the purpose of religious life should be redefined, theologians.

Priests have taken a liberal of sexuality. Paul's "Humor 'Vlae'" an attempt to reexamine the church's traditional attitude was a false step and lost confidence of much of the clergy. What is needed, Greeley feels, a new theory of sexual morality for Catholics.

Most priests think celibacy should be a matter of personal choice. Greeley, although, manifestly strives for objectivity shows a strong distaste for the idea of a married clergy and a gesture a compromise that would allow married priests to perform restricted duties.

There is no crisis of faith in the clergy. Greeley sees the elements among priests as men and the result of age gap. Most priests think the church should be more democratic. Greeley agrees, forcefully a clergyman. The bishops, however, everywhere, don't feel as about their authority. A difference, Greeley says, is the church's worst danger.

Priests are not particularly satisfied with their work, more excited about it either. One wants more educational opportunities for priests, so they a better fulfill themselves.

Loneliness is the prime reason priests give for quitting. "Loneliness," which in the questionnaires is a euphemism for sexual loneliness, is dealt with by Greeley; he does not the problem of the priests are not suited for chastity.

Mr. Simmons reviewed a book for The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will Wa

ACROSS
1 Monastery head
2 Urban transit lines
3 Ranges over
4 Passing infatuation
5 Calorie counter's concern
6 Recurring rhythm
7 Sight of 1930's
8 Consume
9 Newspaper addition
10 Irish Gaelic
11 Seek laboriously
12 out of it
13 Electric
14 Roadways
15 Deplorable
16 North: Prefix
17 Over the
18 Fray
19 Sticky substance
20 Pancake coating: Var.
21 Excessively: Prefix
22 Stringed instrument
23 Snarcs
24 Tear

DOWN
15 Prescribe
16 Formal food-by
17 Large waves
18 Warren Beatty role
19 Burden
20 Trembling
21 Favoring
22 Flattering prior
23 to a town
24 "A Bell for"
25 Lacking the wherewithal
26 Incurred, as debts
27 Yellow iris
28 Article
29 Methods: Abbr.
30 Height
31 Cafeteria counter item
32 Colorful spring flower
33 Sugar: Suffix
34 Flourish
35 Declines
36 Decays
37 Austere
38 See
39 Heraldic border
40 Clammy
41 Clergyman's residence

13 Knife blade
14 Infant
15 European country: Abbr.
16 Missive
17 Averages
18 Casement
19 Lament
20 Nice
21 Mauna
22 Nobleman
23 Bakery
24 containers
25 Tree bearing edible seeds
26 ditto
27 Greek goddess
28 Choice
29 Subject of Steinbeck story
30 Absolves
31 Mr. (Jimm) Stewart role
32 Accustom
33 Toned down
34 Resource
35 Be silent
36 Red deer
37 Building projection
38 Cry of dismay
39 Dutch town
40 Dennis or Duke

